Race Problem—1916
Africa

While some are expressing disapproval of the Bantu Labour Brigade others are expressing disappointment that there has not been a greater rush to recruit. We have no desire to criticise those who have had the responsibility of this enterprise—it is a new thing without precedent or previous experience to follow, and that naturally increases the difficulties,—and the arangements proposed are in most respects satisfactory; but we cannot help feeling that more rapid recruiting would have resulted if it had been carried through on a territorial basis, by giving commissions in each district where Natives are numerous to suitable men of that particular district, known to and trusted by the Natives, and devolving the recruiting in their own district to these officers, in conjunction, of course, with the Resident Magistrate. Natives are shy of the new experiences into which an ocean voyage and work in a strange land will bring them; but they will enlist with a European whom they know and trust if he says—not "Go," but "Come with me." Nevertheless we are confident that the ten thousand asked for will respond.

The notorious failure of the jury trial system where a European is concerned in the death by violent means of a Native is instanced afresh by a recent case before the Rand Criminal Sessions. A Mrs. Jacoba Dumas was charged with culpable homicide in that she shot a Native, a supposed fowl thief, whom she found after dark in the farm yard at her husband's farm. In summing up, Mr. Justice Mason informed the jury that he was bound to direct them that he did not think that Mrs. Dumas was entitled to shoot in the circumstances of the case, and he added that it would assist the Court if the jury would express an opinion as to whether it was the first or the second shot that killed the Native. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged. We again protest against procedure of this kind which is making the good name for even-handed justice of the white people of the country stink in the nostrils of the Natives.

EVENING POST
s: New York City

MANY IN BRITAIN OPPOSE PLAN TO IMPORT NEGROES

TRADE UNIONS WARN AGAINST CONTEMPLATED STEP.

It Is Pointed Out that the Situation in England with Regard to the Colored Men Would Be Quite Different from What It Is in France—Britons Fail to Make Use of the Prisoners of War as Do Some Other Belligerents.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

LONDON, November 30.—To meet the present grave shortage of labor, especially in agriculture, there is one obvious expedient which as yet has been scarcely utilized at all. It is officially stated that there are in this country 25,000 naval and military prisoners and 31,000 interned civilians. The latter class includes several thousands who are only technically "enemies"—Hungarians, Poles, Czechs, Croats, Armenians, etc.—whose disposition is friendly, but who come under the same restrictions as the Germans through being subjects of enemy Powers. In both classes a large proportion consists of men who have been accustomed to work on the land at home, and are quite fit for agricultural employment here. To take them out of prison or camp and give them such employment would be a humane thing in the interest of the men themselves. It would relieve their minds of the inevitable strain that accompanies prolonged confinement in idleness and that produces unrest and disaffection. The practical value of so employing them would be considerable in mitigating the danger, of which I wrote last week, of a serious deficiency in food production. It is estimated that, even with fork and spade—to say nothing of the plough—a man can dig an acre in a fortnight. Every 100 acres of land, growing the present average of only thirty-two bushels of wheat per acre, could keep more than 1,000 people in bread for six months. At this rate 40,000 of these aliens could dig in six fortnights 240,000 acres, which would feed 2,400,000 people for six months.

RULES FOR EMPLOYING PRISONERS.

Early in the summer, on the initiative of Lord Newton, a scheme was arranged with the Home Office for enabling farmers to employ prisoners on the land. As regards military and naval prisoners, the War Office insisted on the condition that they should be sent out in groups of not less than 100 under a military guard. Lately this restriction has been relaxed, and much smaller parties can now be used, the employer being held responsible for their custody, housing, and feeding. All applications are considered by a special committee at the War Office. The suggestion has been made that the Volunteers might serve as guards, but this is scarcely practicable, as comparatively few Volunteers are available for duty until after the ordinary hours of business. Lord Newton, who has taken an especially keen interest in the whole question, thinks the difficulty of guarding is much overestimated. He declined to believe, he told the Lords, that a prisoner of war was a dangerous anarchist whose first idea would be to cut his employer's throat. There is, of course, a certain risk of escape, but experience has shown that the chances of getting safely away are very slender. A prisoner, too, would think twice before he did anything that would entail his being sent back to the confinement of jail or camp.

The language problem, a great bugbear to some critics of the scheme, ought not really to count for much. A scanty vocabulary would meet all the needs of any one engaged on the routine work of a farm. Besides, many of the men concerned can already speak English, having been employed before the war in England or America. The one hindrance that is likely to prove a serious, and it may be an insuperable, obstacle is the ant alien prejudice of the English countryside.

OBJECTION TO FOREIGNERS.

The farmer objects to employing foreigners, and the agricultural laborer working with them. It must be remembered that a foreigner is rarely seen an English village, and that everybody and everything that is un-English is suspect to the rural mind. The prejudice is not solely against Germans, but against strangers from any country. Nowhere in England can you see anything comparable with the variety of nationalities represented on so many farms in the United States and Canada. It is due mainly to this deeply rooted anti-alien feeling that hitherto only about forty-five prisoners have been employed on the land in connection with the Home Office scheme.

Other countries, whether enemies or allies, have made extensive use of a similar asset. As Lord Newton says, there is not an able-bodied prisoner of war in France or Germany who is not doing some work for the Government of the country in which he is held. The employment of some two million prisoners in Germany has done much to enable that country to keep going. It is largely owing to the help of the "Boches" that France has avoided the agricultural crisis that now threatens Britain, and has kept her land almost as well tilled as in peace time. This valuable source of "man-power," so easily mobilized, is being left unused in England, through sheer stupidity. "And yet," Lord Newton bitterly comments, "we pride ourselves upon being a practical nation!"

WOULD IMPORT LABOR.

Simultaneously with this wasteful neglect of resources accessible close at hand there has been an agitation for importing a supply of labor from the ends of the earth. Sir Harry Johnston calculates that the British possessions in Africa could provide 343,000 laborers. Commander Wedgwood, M.P., has no patience with such miserable parsimony. "I will only interpose to say," he writes to the *Daily Chronicle*, "that we have 38,754,000 Africans to draw on, without going to the Congo or to Portuguese East Africa, and excluding the unwarlike Egyptians." Another 23,000,000 could be taken from the Congo and Portuguese territory, by arrangement with the Belgian and the Portuguese Governments. These 61,000,000 Commander Wedgwood would not employ in the sordid and uninspiring drudgery of producing food or in any other civilian task. He would have them trained as fighting-men and sent into the trenches. He wants them to fight, because, in the first place, "we do not want all the whites killed," and, secondly, because he is a negrophil, and wishes to see the colored man get his due honor. "Comradeship in danger will do what the education of centuries would never effect—it will break once for all the color bar." How far such extravagances find any response in the public mind it would be difficult to say. The general press, at any rate, has shown them little approval, but has limited its endorsement to the proposal to utilize colored labor for the relief of European troops from duties subsidiary to fighting—e. g., loading and unloading trucks at railway junctions, sanitary work, digging, road-mending, and so on. It would be non-combatant work, but carried out under military discipline.

CAPE "BOYS" TO FRANCE.

Cape "boys" have already been brought to France, and Kaffirs from South Africa are on their way thither. In reply to a question in the House, the Prime Minister has stated that Government departments are "considering in all its aspects" the question of importing colored labor into England for building and other constructional work. This proposal raises issues distinct from these involved in the use of colored labor in France. There they would be directly employed as adjuncts to an army in the field, and could easily be subjected to the military disci-

pline imposed on all white men connected with the army. In England this status would not be so easy to maintain, for their work would be essentially civilian work and in competition with—or, at any rate, in substitution for—the normal employment of the English workman. It is suggested that in the docks and on the railroads there will be opportunities for such substitution.

This, John Dillon has warned the House of Commons, "is a very dangerous game, and a very stupid game." The danger signal has been hoisted also by the London *Nation*, which vigorously denounces any scheme of bringing back labor into this country to replace unskilled and conscripted British workers. "It will almost certainly be indentured, and therefore open to the abuses of all such methods of enrolment. Its presence in this country will raise nearly all the problems of Chinese labor on the compounds of the Rand, problems of morals, of police, of standards of wages and living, of relationship between the white citizens (men and women) and the black, imported hirelings. British Imperialism is moving the way of Roman Imperialism, ignoring the color-bar which the older Empire lacked, but which divides our civilization." The significance of such a development, the *Nation* continues, cannot be ignored. "It may prove to be the gravest issue presented to a British Government since the first American war."

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

How far the Government has committed itself to this tempting but suicidal course is not yet known. There are members of the Cabinet who ought still to retain a very lively memory of the general election of January, 1906, when the *débâcle* of the Conservative party at the polls was largely due to its folly in employing Chinese labor in the South African mines.

In these days, as the history of the conscription controversy has shown, Labor protests have to be heavily discounted. But one may note, for whatever it may be worth, the following resolution passed at a meeting of the Labor party yesterday: "That, having regard to the serious moral, social, industrial, and economic considerations involved in any introduction of colored labor into this country, this party enters its emphatic protest against such introduction, and warns the Government Departments concerned against the step said to be in contemplation."

This meeting included representatives of the whole Labor party, not merely of the I. L. P. section of it, and the resolution therefore means that trade union leaders who have been supporting the Government policy since the war began have definitely pronounced against this latest proposal. H. W. H.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES TO LABOR IN FRANCE

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, September 6.—(Via London.)—General Louis Botha, premier of the South African Union, today announced that an arrangement had been made to send 10,000 natives to France for dock labor. The natives will be under military discipline with trusted officers. General Botha said the scheme was the result of a request made by the natives to be allowed to assist in Europe as they had done in German Southwest Africa, and German East Africa.

NEGRO ARMIES.

Colored Soldiers Have Won Reputation For Being Great Fighters.

[Tid Bits.]

The suggestion of Mr. Winston Churchill that we should raise a great army of black troops in Nigeria ready for the campaign of 1917, and the statement that the French are already employing nearly 100,000 men from Africa in the lines in France, calls attention to the use which has been made in the past of the fighting qualities of the negro.

The French have always recognized the splendid fighting qualities of the blacks. The number of Senegalese in the French army had risen to 22,000 as far back as 1911.

It was in that year that the raising of 300,000 blacks was strongly advocated by French military authorities, who suggested that they should be used in the coming European struggle to redress the balance which the greater population of Germany gave to the Kaiser's army. Of course, says the Star, the Zouaves, Turcos and Spahis have all been employed in the French wars from the time of the Crimea, but these natives of Tunis and Algeria are not really blacks. They are Arabs, who are not open to the reproach of color to which the negro is subject.

During the American Civil War many negro regiments were raised, and when the war ended in 1865 there were still 120,000 negro soldiers in the Federal armies, though after the war their numbers were greatly reduced. There are still several negro cavalry regiments in the United States army.

Lord Wolseley had a great opinion of the military value of the negroes as soldiers. The black regiments in the Egyptian army, he once said, were the best portion of it, and the West Indian regiments of the British army, when they were recruited from the newly liberated slaves, men fresh from the West African forests, were splendid fighting material.

WILL LIFT COLORED BRITISH

The Guardian 12-9-16

TO RECRUIT THEM FROM ALL PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR FIGHTING IN EUROPEAN WAR, SAYS CANADIAN NEWSPAPER—CANADIAN COLORED BETTER WAIT FOR ENGLAND TO DROP COLOR LINE WHEN GERMANY GIVES HER MORE HELL.

(From the Toronto Mail and Express)

If as a result of the vast attrition of the European armies, the British forces should suffer for lack of men, undoubtedly the great reserves of black and brown men in South Africa, India, Egypt and other southern parts of the empire would be utilized. Many British members of Parliament are now urging the recruiting of blacks for fighting. A resolution was passed a couple of weeks ago to this effect by a group of members. The splendid fighting qualities of the Soudanese an dother African tribes, such as Zulus, have never been doubted. The French have generously used black troops from their African colonies, an dthe Germans feared them. If there were a wide call to natives of India and British African possessions for service the status of the Colored races of the Empire would be materially altered, and their preponderating millions would be attached to the flag. Unquestionably, if the need arises, Britain will not hesitate to call for help from that quarter, though before it does arise the United Kingdom and the Dominions must put into play available strength.

POST

Denver, Col.

NEGRO LABOR ROW BRINGS A PROTEST BY BRITISH UNIONS

Complaint Filed With the Government Against Employment of Colored Race.

London, Nov. 25.—Trades unionism, which has been growling informally at the prospect of the introduction of colored labor in Great Britain, has made a formal protest. The National Transport Workers' federation, one of the largest unions, has passed a long resolution condemning certain proposals of the government affecting labor. The resolution says, in part:

"The federation's executive hopes that the authorities will not be so ill-advised as to attempt the introduction of any class of colored labor on the docks or other waterside places of employment. In the existing crisis to think of employing colored labor would mean the recrudescence of all the trouble and discontent experienced by the increased employment of Chinese in the mercantile marine."

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

NOV 26 191

OBJECT TO COLORED LABOR

British Transport Workers' Federation Hostile to War Measure

Trade unionism, which has been growling informally at the prospect of the introduction of colored labor in Great Britain since the proposition was first mooted, has now made a formal protest. The national transport workers' federation, one of the largest unions, has passed a resolution condemning certain proposals of the government affecting labor. The resolution says in part: "The federation's executive hopes that the authorities will not be so ill-advised as to attempt the introduction of any class of colored labor on the docks or other waterside places of employment. In the existing crisis to think of employing colored labor would mean the recrudescence of all the trouble and discontent experienced by the increased employment of Chinese in the mercantile marine."

FEAR UPRISING IN CONGO AFTER WAR.

Guardian 6/3/16

New York, May 30.—An uprising of natives in the Congo may result from the war in Europe, according to J. M. Hoffman, a mining engineer, who arrived here today from the Belgian Congo, where he has been locating diamond mines.

"The natives were always taught to regard a white man's life as sacred," said Hoffman, "but now they are being trained into sharpshooters and are being sent to France to help fight the Germans."

Race Problem - 1916
Africa

Liberia

A CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTION FOR AFRICA

Christian Advocate 11-2-16

President Coleman, of the College of West Africa, is the author of an interesting article which appeared recently in the Foundation, published in Atlanta. Dr. Coleman calls attention to the need of strengthening the College of West Africa and that a new model school should be built with ample dimensions and equipped to meet the problems of the field. Then Dr. Coleman adds: "We should rededicate the old college as Cox University." This suggestion did not strike us favorably at the time. We have always thought that an industrial institution with academic training would mean more to the resources of Liberia than any sort of an institution. What Liberia needs today is Christian farmers and mechanics, particularly farmers who can bring forth from the soil the rich and varied harvests which Liberia can produce. We are very much gratified to have Bishop Camphor come forward in an address delivered last week at the Birmingham Convention urging the establishment of industrial missions among the powerful tribes in the back country of Liberia. Bishop Camphor declares that he knows of no speedier and more effective way of hastening the redemption of Africa than by initiating such a work. Africa, he said, was pre-eminently agricultural and the brawn and muscle of the African exceptionally fit him for service both on his own continent and for the world. Continuing his argument in favor of industrial missions, Bishop Camphor said:

"Nothing would exert a more powerful and civilizing influence than a work of this kind. It would displace many of the drawbacks to Africa's progress."

This is a broad, statesmanlike suggestion, and we hope that friends will readily come to the rescue of Bishop Camphor and make possible a number of mission stations along the lines which he suggests.

We need first of all a constructive program for the work in Liberia. If we are to have a program that is peculiar to that field and peculiar to the people whom we are to reach, then let's be big enough and brave enough to say so and stop quibbling. When we have a great program in the name of the great opportunity, let the Church furnish the means for the equipment. We are of the opinion it ought to be a joy to our colored constituency to give liberally to this enterprise. Our work in Africa would progress by leaps and bounds if we could give the African an industrial institution of large proportions with a just appreciation of the wealth at hand. If we can develop the great wealth found in the forest and in the soil of Africa with native labor and thus establish an industrial backbone, the Republic of Liberia would take on new life. Multiply the exports of Liberia and at once you will increase the imports. The exports will increase the wealth, and wealth will increase the demands and among the demands that will come will not only be scholarship but music, art and all that go to make life worth while and Liberia will blossom like a rose

ENGLAND PLACES BAN ON FOOD FOR LIBERIA

American Mail Is Also Delayed by England Making Search of Spanish Vessels.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT

The New York Age

Monetary Condition of Country Is Bad, and Financial Problem Is Demanding Attention of the Legislature—American Military Officers Made Good Record - Minister J. L. Curtis there.

3/16/16.

Special to The New York Age.

Monrovia, Liberia. — Knowing that anything relative to conditions in Liberia is always of interest to your readers I have decided to send you a few items. Just at this time the Legislature is in session and both houses seem greatly absorbed in the problems that confront them. Of these the subject of finance is always uppermost, especially during war times.

Liberia made such a nice start after the receivership went into effect that it is extremely trying right after the good times to find such general embarrassment. The understanding is that few if any of the government officials are paid more than half of their salaries. It will be at once recognized that it requires a great deal of patriotism to serve even one's country patriotically, for Liberian salaries are not as a rule what would be termed munificent.

Another item that holds a prominent place annually before the Legislature is that of divorce. The Liberian law allows divorce for only one cause, that of infidelity on the part of either the husband or the wife, but effort is being constantly made to add to this cause certain others such as *incurable insanity, wilful desertion for three years, incompatibility of temper,* etc. The clergy of the country, led by Bishop S. D. Ferguson, stand against any change, and have thus far succeeded. The bill now before the legislature proposes at least a half dozen causes. What the outcome will be I cannot say at this time.

President Complimented American Officers.

The legislature is also wrestling with the question of strengthening the militia arm of the government by making the militia more effective. Liberia has no standing army, but she has what is called the Frontier Force. These are native soldiers who devote their entire time to this service. The purpose for maintaining such a force is to preserve order on the boundary lines between Liberia and her two powerful neighbors, France and England, who made constant complaint that Liberian natives disturbed the peace of their territory and then fled across the lines. This organization has been kept in shape by the American officers loaned to the Republic by the United States Government and the Liberian authorities are very appreciative of their service. Maj. Charles Young, military attache to the American Legation, took a leading part in this work while here. Maj. Wilson Ballard and Capt. E. T. Hawkins, who have returned to the States, and Capt. J. H. Newton, deceased, not only did faithful service in training the Frontier Force, but were all under fire a number of times. In his inaugural address a few days ago, the President referred to these officers and the Force in very complimentary terms.

As far as I can learn there is only one concession asked at this term of the legislature, and that is by an American corporation headed by one F. P. McMullens of the Far West. His concession proposes the development of Liberia's remarkable hard wood products in connection with which the plan is to build a railway line to the interior. The President referred favorably to this scheme in his message to the legislature last month and I feel sure he will recommend due consideration.

President Howard's Inauguration.

President D. E. Howard and Vice-President S. G. Harmon, who were elected last May for a second term of four years, were inaugurated January 3. This was a great occasion for Liberia. The exercises connected therewith were conducted in the Hall of Representatives in the presence of a large audience composed of the Supreme Court, the legislature, the diplomatic and consular corps, and prominent citizens generally. The procession in which a number of military organizations participated made a very fine display and escorted the President and Vice-President to and from the hall. The exercises at the hall were followed by a banquet at the new Executive Mansion, where covers were spread for about two hundred guests. At night the usual inauguration ball took place.

Those of us who receive mail from the United States are greatly inconvenienced these days because of conditions that grow out of the European war. For some reason the authorities of the Post Office Department of the States ceased to send our mail by English steamers, preferring the Spanish steamers, doubtless, among other reasons, because their ships are safer. The Spaniards have one ship per month to leave New York and one to leave Spain each month for the West Coast of Africa. This is due here on the 20th, but seldom comes till the first or second week of the ensuing month because of the interference of the English authorities, who seem to fear that the Spanish ships are conveying supplies to one of the German colonies in West Africa that has not surrendered to the English forces. Therefore the Spanish ship for some months has been going into an English port to have all of her cargo and even the coal in her bunkers discharged and examined. This delays our mail accordingly, which at best in these days comes only once per month.

Minister Curtis at His Post.

The new American Minister, Hon. J. L. Curtis, and wife reached this port during the Christmas holidays. They have been quite cordially received and I think have made a good impression. It looks as though he is going to master his job. Being dean of the Diplomatic Corps, he delivered a brief address at the banquet which followed the President's inauguration and left those who were the least bit nervous lest he should make some diplomatic error in his utterance entirely satisfied.

The same steamer which brought the Minister and his wife brought Capt. Gillispie and Lieut. Roundtree for service in the Frontier Force. Capt. Gillispie is still in the city in charge of the training camp here, while Lieut. Roundtree has accompanied Maj. York to Sinoe, where there are hostilities in progress between the Government and the Kroos. These passengers came by an English ship direct from Liverpool.

There are some disturbances still going on between a portion of the Kroo tribes and the Liberian Government. The United States has shown its interest in Liberia by sending out the scout cruiser "Chester" to assist in patrolling the coast in the disturbed section. The cruiser has gone up the coast for supplies, and may not return, but had made two trips along the coast. The captain has also taken much pains to look after some American missionaries who were located in what may be termed the war zone. He and his officers have seemed to enjoy very much the courtesies tendered them by Liberian officials and prominent American citizens resident here. After all, it is rather remarkable how much at home the American white man can make himself with his colored brethren when it seems to him the thing to do.

Embargo on Food by England.

Liberia has been generally greatly embarrassed because of the short food supply, but that has been remedied by the coming of an occasional steamer from England, and also a schooner and steamer from America. In this connection, all Liberian merchants are much embarrassed because of the fact that the English Government has blacklisted most of them. It is claimed that many of them were importing goods from England and America and transferring them to German traders. The effort is being made by the English authorities to cut off the supply thus afforded German traders so that they may be completely driven out of business even in this neutral country. For this reason some of the Liberian traders of many years' standing are not able to secure the goods to supply their patrons.

Preachers Reported Killed.

The Liberia Annual Conference, over which Bishop I. B. Scott presided, convened January 12 at Bassa and held a very successful session, though many of the preachers and other workers were unable to attend because of the lack of steamer transportation. The Sinoe District had only one man present because of the fact that in addition to the inconvenience of travel a native war has been in progress in that county for some time. A report has reached this place, though not yet verified, that the District Superintendent and a number of his men attempted to make the trip from Sinoe to the annual conference in an open boat and were attacked and slain by hostile natives. It is said that the one Englishman in the boat was spared. We hope in a few days to learn positively as to the truth of the report.

In forming his new Cabinet, His Excellency President D. E. Howard made the following appointments: Hon. C. D. B. King, Secretary of State; Hon. J. L. Morris, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. E. J. Barclay, Attorney General; Hon. B. W. Payne, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. Isaac Moort, Postmaster General; Hon. J. L. Morris, Acting Secretary of War; and Hon. Walter F. Walker, Secretary of Education. Since these appointments during the early part of January, the following changes have been made: Hon. John L. Morris, Postmaster General; Hon. Isaac Moort, Secretary of War; and Hon. James F. Cooper, Secretary of the Treasury. The other appointments remain the same. Hon. W. F. Walker, now Secretary of Education, has for the past four years been Secretary to the President. He has been succeeded in this latter position by J. F. Copeland, who has been Bishop Scott's private secretary for some time. It is understood that the bishop gave him his unqualified endorsement for the place.

Bishop Scott will leave Monrovia for the United States on or about February 10 to attend the General Conference.

CRUISER CHESTER BACK FROM LIBERIA

Warship Sent to Monrovia to Lend Moral Support to Negro Republic.

TEN MONTHS ON AFRICAN TRIP

Commander Schofield Says that War Has Caused Inconvenience to Liberia Through Interruption of Her Supplies—Secretary of Legation Bundy Returns on Ship.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Boston, Mass.—Sent to the West Coast of Africa for the purpose of giving support to the government of the Republic of Liberia, the United States scout cruiser Chester returned to this country, docking at the Boston Navy Yard on Tuesday, April 11, after ten months' absence.

On board the vessel as passengers were R. C. Bundy, secretary of the United States legation and charge d'affairs at Monrovia, Liberia, who is on six months' leave, his first in four years, and Mrs. Bundy. They made the trip on the Chester direct from Monrovia, leaving there March 24, the cruiser touching at Porto Grande, Cape Verde islands, on March 28. The ship steamed into Boston harbor with a 360-foot homeward bound pennant streaming from her main top, but her rusty sides and a liberal strip of plating showing below her normal waterline were encrusted with barnacles and green with marine growth.

The cruiser was in command of Commander Frank H. Schofield, and he has given some interesting statements concerning the mission of the Chester and incidents of the trip. En route to Africa the Chester touched at Barcelona, Spain, thence to Alexandria, Egypt, and to Jaffa and Beirut, Syria. Hundreds of refugees were rescued at Jaffa and Beirut from the Turks by the Chester and taken to the Island of Crete and to Alexandria. The cruiser touched at Gibraltar and stopped at Funchal, Madeira Islands, for nine days. From here the vessel proceeded to Monrovia, only touching at Dakar, Senegal, en route.

LIBERIA'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Large Bible School Started by Miss S. M. Taylor at Fortsville.

Miss Susie M. Taylor of South Carolina sailed for Liberia, West Coast Africa, on June 8, 1912, as a missionary of the national Baptist convention. She returned to this country on Friday, April 21, 1916, after a perilous voyage on the Chicago, a French steamer.

Miss Taylor inaugurated plans for founding the Bible and Industrial academy, near Fortsville, Liberia. This promises to be the largest undertaking in West Africa by any religious sect of our group. The building is to cost $4,000 when completed and is now nearing completion.

She reports a large number of students and every prospect for one of the best institutions in that little republic.

Miss Eliza Davis of Texas, her assistant, was left in charge of the work.

The foreign mission board of the national Baptist convention hopes to plan her meetings so as to raise the needed funds for the completion and equipment of this school before she returns to West Africa. There are 300 acres of land, on some of which many coffee trees have been planted.

Dr. L. G. Jordan, secretary of the board, says, "Miss Taylor has proved one of the most consecrated and efficient workers the board has ever sent to foreign fields."

She hopes to visit a number of the state conventions during the summer. Her story of nearly four years' work is pathetic, and it is felt the Baptists of the United States will give her the needed funds for the completion of the school, as she is quite a favorite among them. Letters intended for her may be sent to 701 South Nineteenth street, Philadelphia.

MRS. CURTIS WRITES FROM MONROVIA

The editor of THE AGE is in receipt of a very interesting letter from Mrs. Helen Curtis, wife of Hon. James L. Curtis, minister-resident and consul-general from the United States to the Republic of Liberia. Mrs. Curtis tells of some of the social courtesies extended them, and refers to visits to schools and churches where addresses by Minister Curtis and herself were warmly received. One of the trips was made by way of boat and ox-cart, and a photo of Minister and Mrs. Curtis sitting in the ox-cart is reproduced with her letter.

The letter is as follows:

Legation of the United States of America.

Monrovia, Liberia.—When H. M royal mail steam "Ehmince," on which we traveled from England stopped in Monrovia harbor December 27, 1915, the electric launch from the U. S .S. "Chester" came to its portside in charge of a lieutenant, ho, in the name of the commander of the Chester tendered us the use of the launch in taking us ashore, of which kind consideration we very gladly availed ourselves.

We were almost immediately caugh in the social whirl for on the first of January, inauguration day, after the President, Hon. Daniel E. Howard, was inducted into office, there was an elaborate function at the "White House" in the form of a State luncheon at which Mr. Curtis made his maiden Liberian speech in responding, as dean of the diplomatic corps, to the toas proposed by the Liberian Secretary of State to the foreign representatives He received an ovation at the close of his speech.

We were next guests of the President and Mrs. Howard at the executive mansion. Then we were guests at a dinner aboard the "Chester" given by Commander Frank H. Schofield, and then Hon. C. D. King, Secretary of State, and Mrs. King, invited us to witness a native dance at their country seat, complimentary to the commander and officers of the "Chester."

And then the venerable, not to say patriarchal, Bishop S. D. Ferguson honored us by giving a delightful sail up the St. Paul River and luncheon aboard his commodious launch to which he invited many prominent citizens and officials with their wives to meet us. On this trip we stopped to visit both the boy and the girls' training schools of the Episcopal Church. I am sending you a picture of the girl's school at Bromley.

On February 22 we celebrated Washington birthday in American style. In the evening we had a large dinner party and dance complimentary to the commander and officers of the U. S. S. "Chester," at which the President and every member of the Cabinet with their wives were present; enclosed find souvenir menu.

We have visited all the churches in Monrovia and some in neighboring towns. A few Sundays ago we went to Brewerville where Mr. Curtis spoke to the largest congregation we have seen here. We traveled there by boat and ox-cart as you will see by enclosed photograph. I spoke at the afternoon meeting on the need of training for girls.

While in London, the Liberian Minister, Mr. Krommelin, and his wife had a luncheon for us.

HELEN CURTIS.

TO SEND US TO LIBERIA

Denver, Col., March 31, 1916—A call for a national convention of representatives of the Negro race to be held in Denver, Aug. 2, has been issued by J. N. Walker, president of the Colorado African Colonization Socity.

"Citizenship," say the call, "is the chief question to be considered with a view to laying out grievances before the American people and all the world."

The call intimates, and leaders declare, the convention will also consider a plan to colonize American Negroes in Liberia. It adds that reps have promised to attend.

NEW CUSTOMS OFFICER NAMED FOR LIBERIA

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

BALTIMORE, Md.—H. F. Worley, who was named by the President as general receiver of customs for the Republic of Liberia, to succeed Reed Page Clarke, resigned, qualified September 15 at the office of Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian consul general, Dr. Lyon signing the commission for the Liberian Government.

Mr. Worley left September 15 for Monrovia, via Havana, Cuba. The position pays $5,000 per year, with transportation, house, medical attendance and two months' furlough each year.

Liberia Head is Descendant of American Negro

The U. S. scout crusier Chester, which for the past eleven months has been off the West coast of Africa giving moral support to the Negro Republic of Liberia, has just returned to the United States. Commander Frank H. Schofield who is in command of the crusier, has given some interesting statements concerning the mission of the Chester and observations concerning conditions in Liberia.

I found President William D. Howard of Liberia a shrewd, level-headed man," says Commander Schofield. "He is a descendant of American Negroes, and has some education. He is elected for four years and has a legislature consisting of eight senatotrs and thirteen representatives. The country has about 12,000 inhabitants in Americo-Liberia, and about 40,000 civilized Negroes, and about two million native population.

There are about one hundred tribes of bushmen, each having its own King and own dialect, and the Government's task of keeping peace with them is not an easy one."

Race Problem - 1916

Liberia

Africa

DONOVAN HEIRS SCORE A POINT

IN ATTEMPT TO HAVE DEED OF TRUST ANNULLED.

SENDING NEGROES TO LIBERIA

Judge Dawkins Decides That Petition of Heirs Shows Sufficient Cause to Have Case Tried on Its Merits—Trust Amounts to $60,000, and Interest Was to Be Applied to Transportation to Liberia of Negroes Who Wanted to Go There.

That the petition of Robert Soulsby, of Easton, Md., and other heirs-at-law of the late Mrs. Caroline Donovan to have annulled a deed of trust executed by her in favor of the American Colonization Society for the purpose of sending negroes from the United States to Liberia, Africa, showed sufficient causes to have the case tried on its merits, was the decision handed down yesterday afternoon by Judge Dawkins, in the Circuit Court. The decision yesterday afternoon overruled the demurrer of the Colonization Society filed because of the alleged irrelevant matters in the petition.

The trust estate, which amounts to about $60,000, was created by Mrs. Donovan on June 21, 1886. The trustees appointed to carry out the trust were Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Jr., and James W. Harvey, Jr. The purpose of the trust was to the effect that the income on the fund, of a little more than $3,700 a year, was to be applied to the transportation to Liberia of any negroes who wanted to go to that country. Any balance that might result from the income was to be used for the education of colored children in Liberia.

About eight months ago the heirs, consisting of Robert Soulsby, Charles M. T. Soulsby, Mathew, Herbert, Emma and Edna J. Wamaling and Grace Raver, filed a petition in the Circuit Court in which they contended that the transportation of negroes to Africa through the Colonization Society had come to an end, and the fund was created against the law of perpetuities. The petitioners also declared that the trust was uncertain, vague, indefinite and incapable of performance because no negroes wanted to go to Liberia.

The executors of the trust in their demurrer to the bill claimed that the suit was filed in the wrong court and that equity had no jurisdiction of the trust. Again that the heirs had waited too long and were therefore barred from bringing the action and also that if the money were not used for the transportation of negroes to Africa then it would be turned over to the public colored schools of Liberia. The petition of the heirs contained 27 typewritten pages and included copious extracts from a book on Liberia, giving the climate and general conditions of the country.

The decision of Judge Dawkins will create quite a good bit of interest throughout the Northern as well as some of the Southern states, as a number of negroes were transported by the society. Judge Dawkins also intimates in his decision that the maintenance of such schools in Africa is in no way connected with the Colonization Society for the children of negroes of the United States, for if there are no more being sent to Africa the fund is surely for the colored children born in Africa and against the laws of perpetuities. The executors of the estate are given 30 days in which to plead to the petition of the heirs. Attorneys D. K. Este Fisher and William G. Johnson, the latter of Washington, appeared for the Colonization Society and Attorneys Leigh Bonsal and Richard S. Culbreth for the heirs-at-law of Mrs. Donovan.

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

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FUND FOR NEGROES DISPUTED

Judge Overrules Demurrer Of Colonization Society.

Holding that the heirs at law of Mrs. Caroline Donovan have the right to have the court pass upon any questions concerning the deed of trust executed by Mrs. Donovan on June 21, 1886, in favor of the American Colonization Society for the transportation to Liberia of negroes in the United States who might want to go to that country, Judge Dawkins, in an opinion handed down in the Circuit Court yesterday, overruled the demurrer of the Colonization Society to the bill. Thirty days are given the society to answer the bill.

There can be no serious question, the opinion states, as to the right of Mrs. Donovan's heirs at law, the petitioners, to intervene. They contended that the deed was void because it offended the rule against perpetuities and also because the trust attempted to be created was at an end, as there are no longer any colored persons in the United States who wish to be transported to Liberia. These contentions were denied by the trustees.

LIBERIAN DELEGATE VISITS NEW YORK NEWS

N. Y. News 8/24/16

New York, Aug. 23.—Rev. J. H. Reed, of Monrovia, Liberia, is in the city as ministerial delegate of the M. E. Church to the M. E. conference held at Saratoga, and was a recent visitor to the New York News. Rev. Reed is very enthusiastic concerning Africa and her affairs. He has been engaged in educational work for the past 11 years in Monrovia. He also states that Minister Curtis is greatly liked by the people of Liberia. Rev. Reed is the author of the well-known book, "Racial Adjustments in the M. E. Church."

Race Problem - 1916
Asia

Viscount Kaneko Sounds Note of Warning

He Fears That the Good Feeling Between Japan and America Is Losing Strength Because of the Vital Race Question

Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, who gave the following important interview to two American women journalists, Elsie F. Weil and Gertrude Emerson, was born in 1853, of an old Samurai family. He received his education in America, being graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1878. He began his career as a professor in the school that was the forerunner of the Tokio Imperial University. In 1885 he became private secretary to Prince Ito, then Premier of Japan; was sent abroad for the purpose of investigating constitutional systems; served as President of the Privy Council, 1888-1890, and Chief Secretary of the House of Peers, 1890. Two years later he was a delegate to the International Law Conference in Switzerland. He was Vice Minister for Agriculture and Commerce in 1894; Minister of the same department in 1898, and in 1900 Minister of Justice. During the Russo-Japanese war he was non-official representative of the Japanese Government in the United States. Viscount Kaneko has been President of the American Friends' Society. At present he wields his influence in the Government as a member of the Privy Council.

TO get a baseball hero or railroad President to talk is one thing; to persuade a Japanese official to make any observations unrelated to the neutral theme of the weather is quite another. In any case the lot of the foreign interviewer is far pleasanter than that of a poor Japanese reporter in these days of suppression of reputable journals for publishing "dangerous" interviews with Ministers of State.

Viscount Kentaro Kaneko has lived long enough in America to become accustomed to American methods of directness and American journalism, and consequently he does not seem to be quite so afraid of expressing his opinions. As a member of the Privy Council, with a long official career back of him, he voices opinions worthy of consideration.

When we went to see him at his Tokio residence the weather was the topic of conversation in unofficial as well as official circles, for it was the nubai, or rainy season. Our ricksha coolies, drenched to the skin, grunted and puffed up the slippery hills and splashed thick layers of mud up their bare legs. Little Japanese ladies and lank Japanese schoolboys and shop apprentices and merchants all clacked along on their high wooden geta, at least four inches above the puddles, and everybody was carrying soft green and red and blue and yellow and black oiled paper umbrellas—those flat spiny umbrellas that are almost the last vestige of picturesque Japan in Tokio, which is so breathlessly trying to catch up with other modern capitals.

At the Kaneko residence shoes were properly deposited on the door step, and a dignified man servant in black silk kimono ushered us into the foreign room, which is a feature of every upper-class Japanese house. In the square, sunny room were several comfortable armchairs, a soft pink and gray rug, low tea tables, a silver pagoda in a glass case, a Venus of Milo in the tokonoma recess, a shelf crowded with photographs of American friends, and sliding glass doors opening into a corner of an artistic garden.

"I am very glad to see you," Viscount Kaneko said, as he came into the room a moment later. "I am always glad of the opportunity of talking with visitors from America."

The Viscount was in Japanese dress. He wore a black ceremonial coat lined with green silk, and a gray and black striped hakama, or shirt. Somewhere in his sixties, he is a man of slight build, with iron gray hair thinning away from his forehead; heavy black eyebrows, a gray mustache, small, keenly alert eyes, with rather tired lines around them, and delicate white hands.

"You see, I am almost an American myself," he went on. (The Viscount is noted for his friendly attitude toward America.) "I spent so many years of my life in America, went to the public grammar schools and high schools of Boston, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of '78. Since then I have been in America on several missions from the Government, among others, unofficially representing Japan in the United States during the Russo-Japanese war. Mr. Roosevelt, two years my junior at Harvard, is a very good friend of mine," and he pointed to the former President's picture, occupying a place of honor on his shelf.

"Whenever I go to New York Mr. Roosevelt always comes to see me, and I always go to Oyster Bay to spend a few days with him. Recently, on the death of my wife, I had a most beautiful letter of condolence from an old high school comrade, whom I had not seen or corresponded with for thirty years. I have many bonds connecting me with America, and I feel that I understand the American people and the American point of view better than almost any one else in Japan. When I first came to Japan after completing my education I was more American than Japanese.

"The question of Japanese and American relations is a very important one, and perhaps it would be worth while to explain what the Japanese really think of Americans. This is a point I think the American people would like to know. When our nation was first introduced into the family of nations by the invitation of the United States, we found, first, that we were far behind Europe in modern civilization; and, second, we found that America was practically in the same position. It was a new country, its resources had to be developed, State and national affairs had to be worked out in conformity with European civilization, railroads, State Houses, theatres, Post Offices, City Halls, all had to be created over night. Your nation is comparatively a new one in the arena of world politics.

"Naturally we turned to your country for new inventions, new models of steam power and engines, new methods of practicing business. In America we found the best forms of things and the most modern inventions. Our Government and people went to America to study and came home with American ways of doing things. I went to America in 1868. As an example of our adoption of American forms of things I might cite the question of money and currency. Prince Ito went to New York and studied the American system with Mr. Henry Clews, for, just like America after the civil war, we had a scarcity of gold money. Our Government asked a New York printing house to print Japanese money, and fifteen years later, when I came back to Japan, I found the same familiar greenbacks in circulation in Japan that I had used in America. Later we invited American educators to come here and help establish public schools, high schools, and colleges, and Dr. Murray of New Brunswick, N. J., came with many young teachers and organized our public school system.

"At that time many officials went to America, and young boys were sent there to school, because it was nearer than Europe. People said at the time that it would be better to send young men to England, Germany, and Austria, because those were monarchial countries and would give a safer influence to our young men. If they went to America they would come back with a democratic spirit and republican form of thought, and that was to be feared. But the result was exactly to the contrary. Every young Japanese who was educated in America from 1870 to 1900 came home with more conservative ideas than the men educated in Europe.

"I can tell you why. America as a nation is democratic and the people are very conscientious and have a great deal of common sense. In America you have

to get money for your living; you have to build railroads, schools, harbor works and cannot spare one hour for meditation. Americans are an active, practical people. Young Japanese men thrown into contact with them come home with practical knowledge. In the European countries education is more theoretical, because the people cannot put their ideas into practice under the more repressive forms of government. The young men who came home from America with me did not care a snap for Utopian theories, and their attitude was that they had to roll up their sleeves and go to work for the Government. We said, let the Germans take care of all those philosophical dreamy things. The young men educated in Europe in the early days did not succeed so well, either in business or in the Government service, as those educated in America."

Viscount Kaneko's practical training showed itself in his consideration for one's material comfort. A pretty little maid came in with soft, woolen slippers, which he insisted that we put on for fear of catching cold, and tea—foreign tea—with sugar and thin slices of lemon. A charcoal hibachi was also brought in to scare away the nubai.

We asked him if the feeling had not shifted in Japan about American education, for present-day education is obviously modeled after the German system.

"No, the feeling has not shifted," said the Viscount, "but the greatest influence of American education was felt between 1870 and 1900. In 1900 our system, particularly the universities, was modified according to the German system. However, for business, engineering, and practical science, Japanese students still go to America, because American education gives practical common-sense training for the needs of life."

"How do the young men, especially the student class, feel toward America?" we asked.

"They owe their education, the tools of success, to America, and consequently they feel a debt of gratitude. But here," added Viscount Kaneko, "comes a very unfortunate affair. Most of the Japanese graduates of American universities on the Pacific Coast, or in the East, take a weekly paper, and reading so many disagreeable anti-Japanese articles of late, signed by well-known names, perhaps by former acquaintances, they naturally feel hurt. You know yourself that when you feel gratitude toward any man or woman whom you consider your patron, and disagreeable criticism comes from that benefactor, you feel hurt. Well, reading these articles, we feel a sense of injury we should not feel if the same articles came from Turkey or Greece. Gradually we are wondering why the American people are writing in this way. If it is the truth we cannot complain. We have our better and our worse parts, and we must stand by unbiased judgment. But most of these articles seem especially manufactured to estrange good feeling. Of course, we are human and feel angry.

"The cause of these articles I do not know. This is my guess. Since the European war the German Government agents have been carrying on great propaganda, doing mischief in America toward Japan by giving false reports saying that the Japanese are planning to attack San Francisco, Mexico, China, and what not. Of course, our treatment of China has not been good. I cannot indorse every step of our Government **toward China. The Chinese cannot appeal to Europe, and therefore they appeal to America. Millard is preaching anti-Japanese sermons. He has been stamped as anti-Japanese since our war with China twenty years ago. Perhaps** you read in the March number of the Century an article on an American-Japanese war. A terrible article! Coming in a good magazine, we feel that such an article is particularly dangerous to a feeling of good-will between the two countries.

"If we were making a preparation to attack America we should have to bear the penalty of the severest criticism, but we have no such idea. The Hearst papers put out false articles week after week, and are doing a great damage in undermining Japanese-American friendship. I understand the American Nation never pays any attention to these articles, but they are translated into Japanese and reprinted in the Japanese yellow journals with hot-headed editorial comment, and then the articles of these Japanese yellow journals are sent to America, where they arouse or increase bitter feeling.

"There is another thing I cannot understand. I read the Congressional Reports, and I see that some Senators and Representatives in Congress, men of standing, make absurd speeches against the Japanese. Some Japanese fishermen near San Diego have a license to dry their nets on the beach. It is alleged that they are secret agents, are getting a coaling station, are preparing for a naval base, a submarine base, and such nonsense. We never expect to have a naval base in Lower California. The Senators know better, but they make these speeches to stir up the American people. The American people like to talk many things that they do not mean, particularly some of those Congressmen fellows. I met Captain Hobson, and wherever I was he would never say anything, because he knew I would stand up and answer him, but afterward he said things just to play up to the people. The Japanese believe everything that is written in the papers and have no power of discrimination between what is true and what is false. It is true that the good feeling between the two countries is losing strength and force.

"The race question is really at the bottom of it all. The Japanese-American problem is momentous. On the surface it is merely an economic problem, a labor problem, an immigration problem, but at the bottom it is a race problem. It all comes down to a question of two races that are so far apart in every way—manners, thinking, living—that there is no common pivot. A Japanese can never be made so white as you are, nor his hair so brown as yours. No god can ever make the Japanese an American, because the globe is dotted with different races. This fact, however, is the greatest contribution to world progress. Suppose the whole world were Anglo-Saxon. We'd hate to live in it. But Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Mongol, Slav, with different learning, traditions, civilizations, all make one harmonious whole. The Japanese are fundamentally Mongolian and they cannot be changed into anything else.

"All these races must exist as themselves and contribute in their own way to the world's progress. We don't want to go to America and insist on our own way in San Francisco. When we go to Rome we ought to do as the Romans do. Americans cannot come here and grumble at Japanese houses, streets, and methods of living. If we go to America, we cannot have such airy rooms as we have been accustomed to, and we must put up with the American way of living. The great mistake on the part of Japanese emigrants is that they do not conform to the American way. They go barefooted in the streets, do not wear hats, do not go to church, and live in the careless, loose way that they lived in the interior of Japan. Consequently the Americans class them as undesirable.

"I don't blame the Americans. But the Japanese as a member of the Mongolian race can conform to the American fashion and be received from a farmhouse to the White House. He can be agreeable, entertaining at the dinner table, socially charming in spite of racial differences, if educated according to the American fashion. He can be made just as good an American citizen as those who come from any European country. When **I am in America I visit many people. They never ask me to go away, to leave their houses because they do not like me. I can laugh, cry, and enjoy life with Americans, and live just as they do. I laugh outright if they say a ticklish thing. I can appreciate their satire. If** a man can appreciate and understand the humor and satire of a country he is no longer a foreigner.

"The Japanese who have come to America are laborers, uneducated coolies, ignorant of the American system of government and type of society, and they are not representative Japanese people. I am one of those who oppose sending Japanese coolies and laborers to America. When two countries come together, the poorest class should not be sent first. In your country you have had a number of disagreeable experiences. Before the civil war the negro came from Africa and you have had a fearful time with that problem. But if all negroes were like Booker T. Washington or Frederick Douglass, you would have thought of the black race as African gentlemen. At first, when the Irish came, you had the worst element. You still have Tammany as a disagreeable political inheritance. The Irish are clever, affable, and kind-hearted. Without the Irish literary men and women, such as Goldsmith, Moore, and Lady Gregory, English literature never would have attained its high position. If you had had such Irish as these in the beginning you never would have had any trouble.

"If we had sent good Japanese, no doubt California would have accepted them. We made a great mistake. Now we don't send any more emigrants. We expect to root out the worse part and give instruction in writing and lectures to make the rest conform to American customs, forms of thought, and social intercourse. This race question must take a long time, but if we send good people to America racial differences can be chiseled off with comparative ease, and intellectual and psychological understanding can be attained on both sides. I have been working toward that goal in the American Friends' Society, which

(see next Card)

Race Problem - 1916

Asia
(Fr. foregoing card)
Viscount Kaneko, et.
New York Times.
11/12/16

has a large membership, with the object of bringing the two nations to a better understanding."

"Count Okuma and other prominent Japanese and Orientals like Sir Rabindranath Tagore are constantly referring to the contributions that Eastern civilization can make to the West. What are the specific contributions referred to?" we asked Viscount Kaneko.

"The East and the West have much to learn from each other," was the reply. "From the West we learn freedom, material and individual. Righteousness and independence are lacking in Eastern civilization. We can learn from Europe and America self-reliance and a systematic and logical management in which the Western people excel.

"Now for the Eastern side. The Eastern people have a peculiar instinct for looking at things from a poetic or aesthetic point of view. The Westerners are too matter of fact. They do not care for a chimerical will o' the wisp point of view. 'What is the use?' they always say. The general trend of American community life is utilitarian. The Eastern people analyze things. If misfortunes befall them they do not grumble. They say, 'Such is my destiny. The god rules.' People here are satisfied with very small incomes. There are very few Carnegies, Morgans, or Rockefellers in Japan. In the small villages people are contented with 20 sen (10 cents gold) a day. You never see happy simplicity in Europe or America. The very eyes of a foreigner show by their expression his restless desire to get ahead. The Japanese thinks of his threescore and ten years to live, and asks what use there is in rushing and grabbing. He molds his life according to his destiny. He does not care to accumulate money, beautiful mansions, and automobiles. If the American people looked at life a little differently they might feel more comfortable. Go to Forty-second Street or Wall Street from 4:30 to 6 and see the shopgirls and clerks coming out pellmell with distracted pale faces. They earn $6 a week and are just like machines or clocks.

"There is danger of Japan losing the aesthetic point of view. Brought in contact year after year with the utilitarian point of view, we are losing our old traditions for the Western ideal. Our art has already been vitiated in the last twenty years through imitation of Western art, but I have a conviction that, although the artistic taste may deteriorate more or less, the Eastern spirit or essence of life can never be lost to Japan. The Japanese are a Mongolian race, and they cannot be made Caucasian. We may change our physical construction somewhat by eating meat, bread, and milk, and Japanese under this diet may differ physically from the Japanese of old days, but there the change ends."

Viscount Kaneko was asked whether in the give and take of ideas between Japan and America intermarriage would play an important part.

"Intermarriage is a most difficult question," he remarked. "I have had many Japanese friends who have married French, German, English, and American ladies within the last twenty years. Some of the marriages proved very happy; others were unfortunate. If our houses, society, and institutions came nearer to the Western mode, then the marriage question might be settled more easily. When I was in America I used to drive, dance, and go to the theatre with American girls, as your boys do. I was often asked if I would not marry an American girl. I thought the American way of choosing a wife was good, and I said that I should like to marry an American girl very much, because they make happy homes, but I had a mother, two brothers, and a sister in Japan. I had to have a home of my own and look after my mother. If I brought back an American wife to Japan, my mother would never be able to speak to her, nor she to my mother. The wife would be very unhappy, because my mother and family would look on her not as a daughter-in-law, but as a strange foreign lady. If the Japanese live in America, intermarriage is possible, but a New York young lady would be very unhappy here in Tokio, without her theatres and concerts and dances and social clubs and circle of friends.

"But there will be a radical change in the next generation," the Viscount continued. "Japanese women are slowly growing more toward the American fashion. The girls educated in the female schools are quite individual. They appear in society, go to theatres and garden parties, and make calls. They are not so much domestic housewives and stay-at-home ladies as they used to be.

"Japan and America have many things in common. English literature has been the source of great inspiration, and our art has made its influence felt in the Western world, and may be destined to wield a still greater influence. Religion is a plane of thought above racial and personal questions where both nations may meet. Personally I have firm faith that the friction between America and Japan will cease to exist in the light of greater understanding of, sympathy for, the real ideals and character of the two countries."

JAPAN TAKES STAND FOR EQUALITY--U.S.A. CONCEDES

IMMIGRATION BILL IN CONGRESS OF U. S. A. AMENDED.—CLAUSE WHICH SPECIFIED EXCLUSION O FLABORING CLASS OF JAPANESE PROTESTED BY JAPAN AS DENYING EQUALITY OF NATIONS AND REFLECTION ON ITS HONOR — MANLY STAND WINS—JAPAN WILL HERSELF HOLD BACK LABORERS UNDER PRESENT "GENTLEMEN'S" AGREEMENT.

4/29/16
The Guardian

Washington, April 27—Japan's demands are said to be completely met in an amendment to the Burnett immigration bill, which a majority of the members of the Senate immigration committee agreed to today.

Only an informal meeting was held, the full committee will meet early next week and confirm today's action.

The meeting was told that Japan would be seriously offended at any enactment designed to keep her citizens from the United States. She is now operating under a "gentlemen's agreement" by which she refuses passports to laborers who seek to enter the United States, without admitting that all her citizens are not entitled to free enry and settlement.

Japan, it was said, feels that for United States to pass a law while this agreement is in operation would be a reflection on Japan's honor.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR FIRST SAW PRES. WILSON AND PROTESTED.

An Authorized Interview with

Viscount Kentaro Kaneko

Viscount Kentaro Kaneko.

The Amsterdam News. 4/26/16

HOW JAPAN GAINED RESPECT.

Japan regrets that not her wonderful art nor her ancient culture nor her intellectual aptitudes won her equality among the nations until her cannon spoke.—The N. Y. World.

Were the Japanese as keen students of general history or as familiar with the character of the Caucasian race sixty years ago as they undoubtedly are to-day they would have known then the only way to win Caucasian respect or to exact even common justice was by way of the sword.

The Japanese people have learned their lesson, however. The colored people are still in process of learning it. But their education has greatly progressed these last three years with the New Jersey school-master in the White House and his native South run wild with power.

How many more years it will take ten million colored Americans to learn the source of respect we do not know. But we do know that sooner or later they will learn it. There is no other alternative. And with the present rapid multiplication of injustices and insults we rather think that the lesson will be properly learned and digested in far less time than many observers at present think.

NEWS PRESS

St. Joseph, Mo.

THE NEGRO AND THE JAPANESE.

Editor News-Press: In an article concerning "The Negro and Land" on your editorial page Tuesday, April 11, you condemn the negro orator, who, with "well oiled tongue," in answer to the avalanche of abuse and derision that is daily poured upon his people, speaks with pardonable pride of the achievements of American negroes during the last half century. You state that the Japanese have, since the visit of Commodore Perry to their shutin empire, made much greater strides than American negroes. I do not know whether this statement was carelessly made or not, but I am certainly interested in knowing what, to you, is the meaning of progress and I would like to ask how you compute progress. Do you, for example, consider the starting point? When Perry visited Japan in 1853, he did not find a people mentally and morally debased by centuries of slavery, but rather a people who had enjoyed a national existence for centuries and who had possessed a kind of civilization older than that of Europe. When slavery was just becoming firmly planted here in America, Christian missionaries were working among the Japanese and Christianity was rapidly spreading in Japan until the missionaries, in 1637, with the assistance of their converts, caused such a tragic and bloody rebellion that it required the government of the Sho-gun a year to suppress the commotion. The problem confronting the Japanese following the visit of Perry, was that of awakening to an appreciation of steam, electricity, machinery and to the importy neutral countries and discussion with hem was proceeding.

Sir Edward said the securities taken tance of maintaining commercial and political intercourse with the outside world. The problems confronting American negroes following emancipation, were a century behind or beyond these subjects. They had to begin with a reconstruction of even the home and family ties which had been torn asunder during slavery. Again, in computing progress, do you consider the external influences at work? Behind the Japanese stood a benign and paternal government. Behind the American negro stood prejudice in the most violent form. Today the Japanese are first class soldiers and so are American negroes. The Japanese are skilled workmen and so are American negroes, so far as hostile labor unions will permit them to work. Concerning the acquisition of land in South Carolina, I suppose you give due consideration to the fact that strong agitation is now being made to prevent black farmers from buying good land.

Perhaps negro orators are wrong. It may be as Goldberg says, "All wrong, Booked T. It's all wrong." O. R. BURNS.

Race Problem - 1916

Central America and Mexico

THE NEGRO IN MEXICO

Much has been said relative to the Negro in Mexico. And from the contents of the following letter it seems that he is coming in for discussion in that country. Henry Allen Boyd corresponding secretary of the Negro Press Association recently had occasion to write to the Mexican Herald of Mexico City inquiring of that journal if it had taken a stand against the Negroes as it had been reported to Mr. Boyd. The reply to Mr. Boyd's inquiry:

Mexico City, August 4, 1916.

Mr. Henry Allen Boyd, Corresponding Secretary National Negro Press Association, Nashville, Tenn.:

Dear Sir—As things have been very unsettled down here, your letter of March 18, 1916, was mislaid and was discovered by me this morning with some of Mr. Hudson's mail. As Mr. Hudson, editor of The Mexican Herald, is at present absent in the United States, I take the liberty of replying to your letter in his name.

Permit me to say, Mr. Boyd, that I am satisfied you are mistaken when you accuse The Herald of having printed matter against the Colored race, as, during my nearly thirteen years of serving on this paper, I have never seen anything against the American Negro published in the sheet. On the contrary, I can assure you and the association you represent that my knowledge of Mr. Hudson compels me to state that he is a real friend of the Colored people. I cannot believe that you read anything in The Herald against your race, but that you make the charge from hearsay evidence.

With Mr. Hudson, I am a friend of the Negroes and am glad to note their progress in modern civilization. The race has done nobly, considering the handicaps it has had to contend with since the days of slavery, and its great achievements in education, as exemplified in the career of Booker T. Washington, as well as in the army of the United States, as shown in Cuba and recently in the Carrizal affair, where the Tenth Cavalry covered itself with glory, demonstrate that there is nothing in the history of the Negro race in the United States to be ashamed of, and that it gives promise of becoming an important element in the population of the greatest country God ever made. I agree with everything you say about the Mexicans, as I know them well, having lived here many years. The Mexican sees the worth in a man, no matter what his color may be.

Assuring you again, Mr. Boyd, that The Herald is a friend of the American Negro, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,
D. A. McAULIFFE,
Acting Manager The Mexican Herald Corporation.

The letter to Mr. Boyd is assuring not that the Negroes have that country in mind for future homes. The information keeps alive the hope for the appreciation of Negroes wherever they may be.

ACROSS THE BORDER LIES MEXICO

In several Mexican papers have been appearing recently articles in favor of the colored people of the United States emigrating across the Rio Grande with the purpose in view of taking an equal share in the enjoyments and responsibilities of a free and virile government—made so by the combined efforts of the two peoples.

This is not the first time that emigration for the colored people has been talked about. The majority of white Americans if asked for an opinion on the subject would doubtless be in favor of such a separation of the two races. In fact, the separation is occurring in this country with the colored man powerless to prevent it. Segregation is spreading its baneful wings and evil effects throughout almost the entire breadth of the land. Baltimore and St. Louis are two of the latest recruits to the separation idea. In New York, where no segregation law as yet exists, we have our black belt and the infamous Committee of Fourteen banded with other interests that are desirous of keeping us within certain bounds and limitations. We have been able to get to Seventh Avenue and past at the price of exorbitant rentals for not extraordinarily good flats—flats that rented with better service and repairs to white people for about half the rent we now pay! The Levy Law giving us a resort to the courts, should we be discriminated against, we are able to shop anywhere if we are satisfied to put up with minor insults and over-charges. These are a few of the injustices and discomforts that colored New Yorkers experience. Can they imagine what their brethren in the South is up against?

In the South, the white man's ruling passion—the spirit that possesses him—is, "Caucasian Supremacy." Any demagogue can raise a political issue on that question. The Southern white man is determined by hook or by crook to preserve that supremacy. For this he perversely but determinedly blocks the colored man's progress For this he commits many sorts of crime. For Caucasian Supremacy he rules the South by brute force and hangs to trees and telegraph posts or burns at the stake helpless, oft-times innocent, colored men, WOMEN and CHILDREN. His absorbing passion, his criminal hobby, knows no limitations. Where he does not burn and terrorize he still blocks the road to progress by seeing that colored children get the minimum of education, and that colored artisans find no opportunity to ply their trade. By segregating into dirty, unsanitary and red-light districts he also sees to it that colored children are brought up puny, unhealthy and criminally inclined, their minds filled with the example of the bad white men and women in the red-light district right next (in all probability) to the colored church.

Across the border lies Mexico. Emigration of the colored American to that country would probably be the best thing for the Mexican and for us. Mexico would gain 10,000,000 loyal and industrious citizens, whose men admittedly make the best soldiers in creation. Added to the population she already has Mexico would be able better to defend and better to develop, from the inside, her tremendous resources. Nothing better could happen for both races. Mexico is sparsely populated. With an area of 767005 spuare miles that country has a population of but 15,063,207, the bulk of which is of aboriginal Indian of mixed descent, and therefore blood-kindred of the colored American. The climate is healthy and of temperature varying from the tropical to that of Northern Italy. The soil is rich and extensive agricultural and cattle-raising operations even now exist. Many valuable deposits are to be found. The country is famous for its oil wells. A veritable treasure-trove!

We have oft-times been advised by our friends and by our enemies to go back to the home of our ancestors. But there need be no Chief Sam expeditions back to Africa. For the toil of our fathers and for our own the new world owes us something. And across the border lies Mexico—with opportunity and a kindred race beckoning to us to try our fortunes there. Our blood and labor have contributed not a little to the present greatness of the United States. And we are not yet a degenerate race. The two, now united to our culture and large experience in a democratic government, could, with the co-operation of the Mexicans, accomplish wonders for that country. Mexico and Haiti should attract more attention from our people. They are about the two richest countries (for their size) in the civilized world. But if we are to emigrate we should preserve our entirety and go en masse to one chosen country. To scatter would be to invite disaster.

Of course, we know there are many who will frown on the entire emigration question. We expect criticism from the strongholds of fogyism and standpattism. We know from experience that the colored man who is enjoying a few minor rights and a comparatively untroubled existence is not to be depended upon when it is necessary to give thought not alone to his lesser wrongs, but to the greater and yea, collossal, wrongs endured by his less fortunate brother in other parts of the country. We expect naught but criticism from this quarter. But selfish, unmanly criticism has no terrors for us. From the fool who prates of duty to a flag that recognizes no duty towards us we certainly do not expect aught but disagreement with our views. But the time has come when our people must recognize facts and face them as such. To stand by the American flag when that flag outrageously deserts us and cruelly persecutes us, allowing the illegal killing of our women and children, and thwarting our desires for better things is to foolishly ignore the lessons of the past and the opportunities of the present.

Should we emigrate to Mexico or to some other country we would not be the first people in the annals of history to leave persecution and bondage (physical or moral) behind and seek fairer lands to test our mettle in. Other like emigrations have been highly satisfactory. Empires have been established, old rulers and old countries impoverished by much inferior movements than would be the case if ten million colored American citizens decided to seek liberty and opportunity outside of the United States of America.

We are too out-numbered in this country and human nature is altogether too "human" and perverse for us ever to expect free-handed justice as is administered to other citizens. The bogy of

"Negro domination" and the cry of "white supremacy" will prevent that. But across the border lies Mexico.

The Negro in Mexico

The Houston Observer
5/6/16

By Jas. B. Grigsby

Before telling of the conditions as I knew them to be in Mexico before sending our Negro soldiers across the border, I wish to state that some members of my family have lived in that country for 30 years or more, not leaving until a year ago, when food became such a luxury that it was almost unobtainable, unless you happened to be a bandit. I spent approximately 16 years in different parts of the Republic, doing business for myself. I have the highest regard for the Mexican, because I found them to be friends to the Negro. In my business I failed to come in contact with the lower class of Mexicans. I can say but little of him.

Crossing the Rio Grande into any of the border towns you will find as a rule that these towns have railroad offices and shops where employment is given to a goodly number of Americans ("Gringoes"), who are so far below the standard of this the United States of America that he tries, and to a degree succeeds, in causing some prejudice to exist in such public places as are kept in existence by his patronage. I remember some years ago at Cuidad Porfirio Diaz (a town opposite Eagle Pass), I was refused service at a soda fountain operated by an American white man. I am sure he had been able to bluff off some Negro Pullman porters and others, but knowing the laws of the country as I did I stepped to the door and with three claps of the hands brought in a policeman. To him I reported the affair. The proprietor was landed in jail the next day, Monday, and his license was cancelled forever.

While I am not an advocate of social equality, one must feel good when he is in a country where racial equality is recognized.

It is not your color that counts, but your morals and financial standing. Down at Durango, 650 miles from the border, 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, we will find a city of 85,000 inhabitants. In this city my wife and I had the distinction of being the only "Negritas" for miles around. My wife would be taken for a Mexican at times, but I had to pass for just what I was, a pure Negro. Was it a handicap? No. Many times we have attended the governor's ball and other big functions and there were men and women of every color, from the pale face to the ebony black. The next day I found I still had my fast black, and the others the same color they had the night before. In the schools and churches you are accorded the same privileges as are accorded any other people. I remember on coming to this country on a visit, I was in company with a wealthy young Mexican, in fact, we had a drawing room together on a Pullman car, and the trip was a delightful one until the third day out, when we crossed the Rio Grande coming into the United States (my country). It is useless for me to tell you how I sneaked out and went up ahead in my "Jim Crow" compartment set aside by the laws of THE LAND OF THE FREE. Fortunately I have never seen this young man since. I could relate hundreds of things that will make you long to get a glimpse of freedom that makes the man, but it would be useless, because all I've said is for this one purpose; to express my regret that even one Negro soldier had to cross the Rio Grande in the defense of a nation, the legislatures of which stay awake at night to enact unjust laws solely to the detriment of the Negro, while the foreigners are outstepping the American white man. If you do not believe it, let a Jew holiday come, or withdraw the German element from trade, and you will find, with but few exceptions, the American white man is on the ground trying to hold the "Nigger," while all the world goes free.

MEXICO?

A Negro who has lived in Mexico has been telling the United States Negroes of the beauties of that country for members of his race. It stands to reason that Mexico is more inviting, owing to a few things, than our own country. But after all the question resolves to this: Do the advantages of Mexico with its greater privileges outweigh those of the United States with its lesser privileges?

And perhaps that would not be a fair way to put it, because we are not cut off from doing anything we may desire in this country. This may not be quite the whole truth, but it is practically true, so true that the exceptions in no manner interrupt but few of our efforts, if any at all. The Negro referred to had in mind the well-known race discrimination. He said: The Freeman 6/3/16.

"I remember some years ago at Cuidad Porfirio Diaz (a town opposite Eagle Pass), I was refused service at a soda fountain operated by an American white man. I am sure he had been able to bluff off some Negro Pullman porters and others, but knowing the laws of the country as I did I stepped to the door and with three claps of the hands brought in a policeman. To him I reported the affair. The proprietor was landed in jail the next day, Monday, and his license was cancelled forever."

Of course it is impossible to think of such discrimination without a feeling of resentment. We endure that kind of thing nor is it troublesome except in thought of the possible mischief it would breed.

Many a Negro has made his money because of the restricted condition of his race then kicked because he could not spend it in putting one over his racial fellow beings—the same that put money in his purse.

Admitting that one may drink soda water with impunity all over Mexico and do other things accordingly, one can still ask the question, does it make Mexico a better home for the Negro? We admit that our discussion is rather academic, being of no earthly good beyond showing points. However, since the writer thinks so much of Mexico, and to the disparagement of our own country, it is not amiss to show up our advantages here and which we think will outclass those of Mexico in spite of its civil and social latitudes.

It is all right as an argument to offer anything of truth whether relative or absolute when a point or object is to be gained. If we can use the seeming advantages of Mexico as a club to beat out better consideration at home it, perhaps, would be justifiable, this, on the theory that everything is fair in love and war. But we owe it to our country, some of us, to speak the truth, the whole truth—nothing but the truth.

We say again that we, the Negroes of America or unparalleled by similar race groups anywhere in the world. We admit the danger of such a wholesale assertion, having in mind the thought of damming up our hopes for the perfect day of things, by an easy acquiescence in whatever presents. And yet there is just as much danger of heading off our own growth by studiously or unwittingly denying the known advantages. There is no way of knowing what is the better processes by which to enlarge our race liberty and advantages. And since there is doubt we view it best to see it as it is—to tell the truth.

As a matter of advantages Mexico is a desert when compared with the United States. It has not much over which to be jealous. What America, the United States, has to offer may not be the cause of its jealousy, but it stands to reason that the feeling is actuated by the possessions. If one goes into the homes of the well-to-do he will notice how the possessions are guarded. Some great homes are barricaded by great iron fences through which one must peep if he views the rare plants. To see the rare treasures of the home is an impossibility except to the select few.

It is not too much to say that in civil affairs it is much the same way. Those who are guardians of the homes, screening them from "vulgar" eyes are, often, quite as loathe to issue any of the good things incident to civil life to those of the ranks. The question, naturally leads on to socialism, some men standing for wealth in common in order to arrest an enveloping wave of aristocracy.

Our trouble is that, and more, belonging to the set that is begrudged good things, and sufferers also owing to thing of race aristocracy, making our war the most difficult to successfully wage. When Mexico has as much to offer by way of race culture, wealth and opportunity, it will be time to compare it with the United States in the matter of advantages. Its advantages are relative, based on its poor possessions, its undeveloped people, its heterogeneous mass, its polyglot citizenship, its poor civilization. If we prefer that to this United States idealism knowing that wherever there are various races there will be no common standard of consideration, especially as it concerns our peculiar standout nationalism, we will choose the shadow rather than the substance. Mexico is not a standard nation, and conditions cannot be gauged where there is no standard, or between countries where the values are wholly different.

A house in the country is not of the same value as the same house in the city.

Bridgeport, Conn.

DEC 1916

NEGROES IN PANAMA WILL ORGANIZE

Workmen to Form Permanent Union—Dissatisfaction, but no Strike Threatened.

Negro workers of the Canal and Panama Railroad and unemployed negroes have taken steps under the leadership of two lawyers to form a permanent organization of workingmen, to be affiliated with a similar organization in the city of Colon.

There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction among many of the workers, but it does not seem probable that there will be any further strike at least until the recently appointed board on rates of silver pay has made its report; and it seems probable that the action recommended by the board will be such as to alleviate the condition of the workers. The board has been having frequent meetings, investigating thoroughly, calling on employes and everyone whose knowledge of the situation may help to arrive at fair conclusions.

NEGRO WORKERS' STRIKE AT CANAL IS SPREADING

Panama, October 15.—The strike started by negro workers on the Panama canal is spreading, 500 street car employees having gone out, completely tying up the road. The bakers threaten to walk out tonight. The police today closed the headquarters of the strikers in order to prevent street assemblies.

Prisoners are cleaning the streets of Panama, the regular cleaners having quit work. There is a general inclination among the negroes to stop work. There were many fights today in Panama, but no fatalities.

The strike has not interrupted the dredging in the canal.

Race Problem - 1916

Canada

CANADIANS DRAW THE COLOR LINE

Chicago Defender 1 Jan 15/16

Toronto, Canada, April 14.—Forty physical recruits, able bodied Race men, have been refused by every battalion in the second division. The men had responded to the call sent out by the Canadian Observer, a Race paper. But the Observer has not been successful in having the men accepted by the government, although the approval of the Race platoon has been given by Sir Sam Hughes. Organization of the unit is now being held up pending the return of the Minister of Militia.

J. R. B. Whitney, manager of the Observer, and clerk in the offices of Mackenzie, Mann and Company, contractors, is sponsoring the movement. After some correspondence with Sir Hughes last December he issued a call through the columns of the Observer picturing with glowing terms the reasons why men should enlist. Janitors, porters and railroad men from all parts of the Province responded. When the success of the platoon was assured, Mr. Whitney sought to have the men attached to a battalion. Not a colonel willing to receive them could be found. A lumber jack passed the examination last week and was assigned to fatigue duty for four days. Saturday he was discharged and sent home simply because he was black. "The action of the officials stings," said Mr. Whitney. "It is within Sir Sam Hughes' power to designate a battalion to which these forty men who desire to enlist shall be assigned. When he returns to Ottawa I shall take the matter up with him. Until that time I shall do no more recruiting. There are about thirty thousand Race men in the Dominion and I believe a complete battalion could be raised among them." The action of the officials has certainly put a damper on the patriotism of the Race people in this section of the country. Many who have had the idea of enlisting have given it up and are surprised that the officers have taken the stand they have. If this sort of tactics had been applied in the United States where the Stars and Stripes fail to give justice, nothing would have been thought of it, but here it has been a severe blow.

RACE MEN TO FORM PLATOON.

Canadians Ready to Fight for Britain Col—Gen. Hughes Approved of Plan.

Chicago Defender

Toronto, Can., Jan. 14.—Efforts are being made to form a platoon of race soldiers for service at the front. If the movement is successful a company may be formed. Gen. Hughes, who has been making speeches through Canada in an effort to aid the recruiting of men for the front, heartily approved of the idea and said that if sixty race men enlisted the government would take action at once. The heads of the movement do not believe that they will have much difficulty in forming a company. Appeals have been sent to all parts of Canada.

Detroit, Mich.

NEGROES WILL GET CHANCE TO ENLIST

Some time ago leaders of the Negro population of Windsor complained because the government refused to authorize the recruiting of a company of colored men in Essex county for service at the front. Now they are to be given an opportunity to enlist if they so desire. A Negro battalion is being raised in Nova Scotia and when it was learned that many of the colored residents of Windsor had become incensed because they could not enlist it was decided to open a recruiting office for the battalion in Windsor.

Capt. McConnell, with a corps of Negro recruiting sergeants, will arrive in Windsor from Nova Scotia in a few days. They will visit all towns in Essex county and expect to obtain at least one company in the county.

FREE PRESS

Detroit, Mich.

GOING TO RECRUIT NEGROES

Windsor Will Be Headquarters for Battalion of Colored Men.

Windsor will be the center of an effort to recruit a battalion of Negroes. Captain N. McConnell, of Toronto, will arrive in Windsor Friday to complete arrangements for the formation of recruiting squads for the work. The decision of the militia department, Windsor officers say, to allow the battalion, was mainly through the efforts of Oliver J. Wilcox, member of parliament for North Essex. Recruiting depots will be opened at Chatham, Amherstburg, Harrow and Buxton, with Windsor as the headquarters.

35 NEGROES ON CANADIAN CARS

Work Monroe N Jan 19 15

Toronto Street Car System Employs Them as Conductors and Motormen.

J. R. B. WHITNEY CAUSE OF IT

Young American Went to Canada Seven Years Ago and Has Made Himself a Factor for Good in that Community.

PUBLISHES A NEWSPAPER

Was Instrumental Mainly in Securing the Organization of the Colored Men's Own Battalion, Mustered Into the Canadian Military Service for Construction Duty on European Battlefields.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

TORONTO, CAN.—The fact that there are some thirty-five colored men employed as street car conductors in Toronto is due largely to the work and influence of J. R. B. Whitney, founder and editor of *The Canadian Observer*, who came here from the United States seven years ago, after working his way through high school and the Ohio State University.

In an interview given to Hilda Ridley, a staff writer on the *Toronto Star Weekly*, and published conspicuously in that paper, Mr. Whitney tells how he overcame the prejudice against the hiring of colored men by the street car officials.

"Colored men had been successful as porters and waiters on the railroads," he said, "and I though they would be just as efficient on the street cars. You know there are different shades of color in our race,—some are much lighter skinned than others.

"Well, I knew a young fellow who was very light and who was anxious to get into the street car service. I took him to Mr. Fleming, and he had the general superintendent hire him.

Had Hired a Colored Man.

"About a month later, I went again to Mr. Fleming about another fellow, and this time he asked if he was a colored man. I told him he was, and he said, 'I have never hired any colored men as motormen or conductors.' 'I beg your pardon, Mr. Fleming,' I said, 'but you hired one a month ago.' I explained to him the circumstances and he laughed and said, "Well, Mr. Whitney, I would rather give your man a job than refuse him."

There are now thirty-five colored men on the street cars, serving as well in that capacity as on the railroads. The white men in the service have taken them into the union, and evince a broad-minded spirit in their dealings with them.

Started a Newspaper

In the same article, Miss Ridley tells of Mr. Whitney's struggles in establishing *The Canadian Observer* as an organ for the people of his race in Canada. He launched this paper on December 13, 1914, and was at once editor, proprietor, general manager and office boy, devoting to it only his spare moments. Mrs. Whitney assisted and did most of the typing of the material. At the celebration of the first anniversary on December 13, 1915, a celebration was had, and Mr. Whitney had as special guests on that occasion prominent men like Sir Edmund Wolker, W. H. Moore, secretary of the Canadian Northern Raliway ex-Controller Hubbard, and Dr. C. C. James, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Each of these men delivered strong addresses to the people who had assembled in honor of the paper's anniversary.

Colored Troops for the War.

But the work which Mr. Whitney has done along patriotic lines is the work which makes a peculiar appeal at the present time. Early in the year he set about writing to Sir Sam Hughes, asking him to authorize the formation of the first colored platoon. The authorization was immediately granted, and Mr. Whitney lost no time in agitating, through his newspaper, for volunteers. In every issue of the paper there appeared on the first page a strongly-worded appeal headed "Call for Recruits," and below it a blank form to be filled by each prospective volunteer. So in addition to his other duties Mr. Whitney became a very efficient recruit-officer. Week after week he urged the Cause through his paper, and responses came quickly. Janitors, railway porters and laborers from Toronto and other places freely offered their services. The Negro in Canada is loyal; he realizes that under the British flag he enjoys certain privileges not accorded to him elsewhere.

Colonels Refused to Accept Negroes

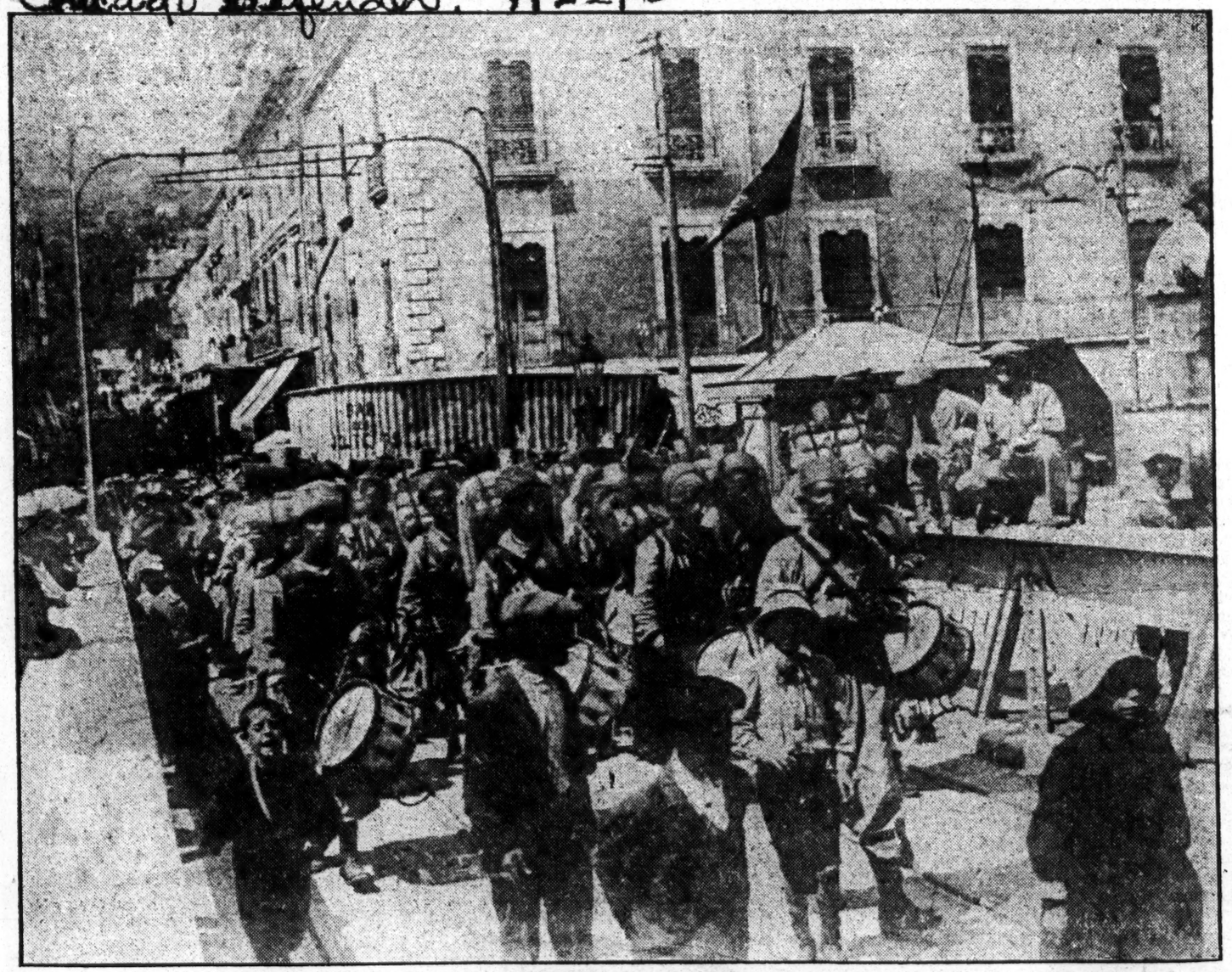
When the success of the platoon was assured Mr. Whitney sought to get the men attached to a battalion. But now came the stumbling-block. Not a colonel willing to receive the colored recruits could be found. To Mr. Whitney, however, difficulties exist only to be sur-

Race Problem - 1916

Europe

French Reinforcements

Chicago Defender. 4/22/16



African Troops Passing Through Bordeaux, France, on Their W ay to the Front. The French Have Begun Their Drive. These Stalwart Men Are Relied upon for Their Courage and Valor.

WHY THE COLORED MAN FIGHTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

New York Times 3/5/16

An Answer to Dr. Dernburg's Charges That England Is a Traitor to the White Race Because She Employs Black and Brown Soldiers in the War.

By Jesse Lee Bennett.

THE address of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg in Vienna on Dec. 10, in which he declared that "England is a traitor to the white race" because of her employment of colored colonial troops in the present war indicates, again, an amazing and incomprehensible quality in the German intelligence. Save for one slightly jesuitical lapse into dialectics, there is a very fine and manly spirit breathed throughout Dr. Dernburg's address. We will do him the credit of believing that he is absolutely and entirely sincere; that he is not attempting to confuse the issue, but really believes what he says and is sincerely and heartily shocked and distressed at the dangerous and treacherous activities of England.

But his address is so damnably—there really is no other adverb—logical. It is entirely on the plane of pure abstract thought. He asserts:

> The object of successful colonization among savage nations, wherever the climate does not allow white men to live, is to exploit the soil for its treasure, to make lakes, streams, and, above all, human beings useful to the colonizing race. The essential thing is to raise such articles as do not thrive in northerly climates and are suitable for rounding out the economic life of the inhabitants of northern lands. This can be done successfully only when the hostility of the natives toward order and regular labor is overcome and their interest aroused in the activities of the colonists. To achieve this, the colonist must realize that the only thing which will justify the imposition of his will—by force if necessary—on these savage natives is that he give them in exchange better methods, zealously introduce a higher culture among them, seek ways and means toward the careful maintenance and increase of the subject race. In short, he must consider colonization as much an ethical as a mercantile task.

Later, he describes, in great detail, a journey through a desolate part of Africa. "At night," he says, "we slept as securely as in our beds in the fatherland. Yet there was nothing to protect us but the big flag which waved and fluttered in the middle of the camp, guarded by a lone sentinel." (An interesting detail in itself, as the usual practice among nations is to strike all colors at sunset.) He describes his reception by a barbaric Sultan whose cordial reception was "not from belief in our friendliness, but the a[illegible]ute belief in power behind the friendliness, a force guaranteeing them unhindered development, that underlay the rejoicing of the populace."

Through all these quotations there run two main ideas; an amazing faith in the mystic power of some grandiose logical ethical conception, and a singular faith in the intellectual capacity of all those furtive jungle folk peering at the sleeping men, (600 of them,) but prevented from attack by fear of some abstract majesty and power of the German Empire represented in "the folds of the great black, white, and red German flag."

Apparently all German intelligences see life in some such terms—as orderly, intelligent, and amenable to logical manipulation. The view may be correct. But to English intelligence it seems incomprehensibly bizarre.

The British Empire has not grown or developed from any lofty ethical or logical assumptions of "introducing a higher culture" or "rounding out the economic lives of inhabitants of northern lands." The British Empire has developed along much less logical and ethical avenues, along avenues—to be frank—of absolute and entire opportunism.

At various times in English history impecunious or disinherited, but strongly individualized and ambitious spirits have wanted greater wealth power, luxury, or place than they possessed. And, with perfectly selfish and individualistic ends in view they have formed various "Honorable Companies of Gentlemen-Adventurers, Trading" in this, that, and the other place. Hard-headed, practical, without an abstract idea in their heads, these gentlemen have gone into the waste places of the world, exploited land and natives, and—some of them—returned to build for themselves houses "four square to the winds of Heaven"; to buy titles, dignity, luxury, and obeisance. They have—in virtually every case—secured a curious allegiance from the conquered natives—not by the expression or manifestation of ethical ideals the natives could not understand, but by sheer force of simple courage and manhood which the natives could understand and mightily fear and respect.

Later the various "companies" would probably become huge and have multitudinous ramifications. They would—in many cases—secure control of countries or sections of countries. Sooner or later the need of British troops for protection would be required. The troops would be followed by formal conquest, possession, and forced allegiance. Civil government would develop. And, sooner or later, the conquered nations would find themselves living under conditions of greater justice, protection, decency, and general well-being than they had ever dreamed possible. The "superior culture" would come, but naturally, slowly, like the growth of a coral island. It would never be the clear-cut, logical response to a priori abstractions, but the result of energetic human contact with actual, illogical conditions.

Can Dr. Dernburg really believe, deep down in his heart, that the "400,000,000 colored human beings," who must be kept under control by "80,000,000 whites," have been kept in subjection thus far, or can be kept in subjection in the future, by any mysterious respect and regard for the white man as a sort of demi-god, as "the Mexicans thought the Spaniards were immortal, and their horses sprung from the gods"? If he really holds such a belief—or anything approaching it—he must have omitted India in his "extensive travels." There has been no time for many years when the slightest murmur, the least unusual manifestation, among

Sepoys or other native troops at drill would not mean a bugle call and a quiet, easy manipulation of the English troops—always on the outside of the square—and of the guns on the parapet, so that the native troops—quite in the natural course of the evolution, it is always to be understood—would find themselves in a position where their instant and complete annihilation would require but a single word of command.

It is a tiny, unimportant picture. But it expresses England. She takes no chances. Nor does she trust to any logic or any abstract altruism. She trusts only to grim, clear-headed, unruffled, instant efficiency.

Yet with this curious result: The "Gurkha," one of the finest and noblest fighting men the world has ever known, wears his adopted British uniform as a very patent of nobility and with a pride it is difficult t believe he could have in any German uniform.

The British Colonial Empire has been successful because it has capitalized and manipulated the instinctive, evolutionary impulses of healthy, vigorous, savage man, has won the respect of that man by displaying the possession of his most admired qualities in greater degree than he possessed them.

The German Colonial Empire has failed because it has attempted to capitalize the logical and the ethical necessities of civilized man and to mold savage man to them—a program the savage could not understand. It has had paternalistic, altruistic desire to bring a "higher culture"—a ready-made and much polished one. But, alas! it has had no sense of humor. It has tried to treat children as though they were philosophers, and the children have neither liked it nor been impressed.

It is difficult to imagine an Englishman who would have trusted his camp to "one lone sentinel" or put any particular faith in the protective ability of "the folds" of his flag. The Englishman understands the savage nature too well. He is predatory and savage himself; not gregarious and overcivilized. He does not expect abstract conceptions of power represented by arbitrary symbols to impress African pygmies or Bushmen. It seems impossible that any man could expect them to do so and could trust his life to the belief. Such logic and intelligence have developed in Central Europe that the very nature of illogical unintellectual, instinctive human man, who occupies so much of the res of the globe, seems forgotten by th fortunate dwellers in that section.

The subject is not as far as it migh at first appear from the subject o the strategic bases of England upon which Dr. Dernburg also harps. These bases—the peculiar merit of which Dr. Dernburg clearly upholds—are but the result of intellectual processes, quite like the intellectual processes of Germany, but applied to different material. The Englishman, preparing his naval bases, has simply been bringing to bear upon the actual conditions of this very real world the same processes of mind which the German—during the same period—has brought to bear upon the less apparently real world of ethics, philosophy, art, and Kultur. Why should the German complain? The naval bases are but another proof of the unspiritual nature of his foe.

All the essential points of Dr. Dernburg's address can probably be covered with the assertions that conquered "colored men" are not much moved by logical processes, and that the Englishman—predatory in instinct—is an individualist and an opportunist, who deals with all situations as they arise. He uses his native troops now. He will protect his future supremacy when it is questioned. The German—gregarious in instinct—thinks individualism and opportunism immoral. They are. But in this illogical world they will probably continue to seize desirable naval bases and will probably continue to secure and retain the whole-hearted allegiance and respect of the unintellectual and unethical races they conquer, who now consider it an honor to be permitted to fight for England and Europe, and after the war will be more and not less tractable, because they have been permitted the privilege to behold the extent of England's might.

The particular enemy he fights means little to the real savage. The greater the fight the more he is flattered, because he has the savage virtues, one of which is the love of fighting for fighting's sake, another the inclination to revere and respect the man who has conquered him, and the thing for which he has fought. But, more and more, it begins to appear to the world that the Teuton mind does not clearly grasp such ideas.

Dr. Dernburg, with a little effort can probably find more real things about which to distress himself than the "European prestige in Africa and Asia," and the "betrayal of the white race." But why, in any case should he worry? If England's course means future trouble from the white man's various burdens, surely the nation which has arrived at the philosophy of "frightfulness" and desires the "reputation of the Huns of Attila" will be rather glad than otherwise to find future interest and excitement in helping to put—with 42-centimeter guns, Zeppelins, and gas bombs—the fear of God into any "colored races" which may delude themselves into a feeling of equality with the "whites" because they have been permitted to fight on the battlefields of Europe.

WILL ABYSSINIA DECIDE THE WAR

Chicago Defender 1-8-16

Little Nation of Dark People May Decide the Vital Issue of Present European Conflict—Is Well Armed and Can Put 200,000 Trained Men in the Field—Both Countries After the Dark Man's Aid.

SUEZ CANAL THE PRIZE.

Will England Retain It, or Will Germany Capture This Important Place?—Dark Nations to Decide—Abyssinia with Her Fighting Black Troops Can Decide the Greatest Issue of the Present War—Black, White and Yellow Men in Deciding Battle.

ABYSSINIA IN DETAIL.

Location—East Africa, between the Red Sea and the Blue Nile. Bounded by Nubia on the northwest, the Italian colony of Eritrea on the northeast, the country of Danakil on the east, British East Africa on the south, and the Egyptian Sudan on the west.

Kingdoms—It comprises the kingdoms of Tigre, Amhara with Gojam and Shoa and the outlying dependencies of Harrar, Kaffa and Enarea.

Area—308,000.
Population—8,000,000.
Capital—Addis Abeba.
Ruler—Emperor Lidji Jeassu.

(By Special Cable to The Defender.)

London, Eng., Jan. 7.—Abyssinia may win the European war for the Allies! This little nation, with its army of 200,000 well-trained and well-armed fighting men, can stop the German advance on the Suez canal and turn the tide for the British empire. Belgium saved the entente powers in the West, but Abyssinia may do more. She is now being relied upon to stem the tide of the Turco-Teutonic advance and save the Suez canal. The Caucasian, the black and the yellow man will mix their blood in one of the greatest battles the world has ever known should this nation enter, as is hourly expected, and the battle would prove the titanic and probably the decisive struggle for the supremacy of the great war. Germany now wants Egypt and is now marching her forces on to it. Her designs have swelled to such a proportion that the Allies are making preparations to defend the Suez canal.

Follow Children of Israel.

From the East will move thousand of Persians, as they have sworn thei allegiance with the Germans. Meetin the thousands of Germans, they will seek to cross the Sinai peninsula, and should they succeed they will be following the footsteps of the children of Israel. Just as Persia's aid must be had by the Teutons, Abyssinia's aid is absolutely essential for the British and their allies to win. The fate of Egypt, the supremacy of the entente or the central powers, hangs in the balance. Persia or Abyssinia will tip the scales that will make the most exciting chapter in the war's history. The Suez canal is the new cockpit of the fighting kings of Europe.

Black, White and Yellow to Fight.

From the Orient has sailed the powerful Japanese fleet, which will co-operate with Abyssinia by transporting its troops to Egypt. Thousands of Jap marines will be sent to this theater of war. Already the Jap fleet has arrived at the canal. It is also possible for the French railroad to transport Abyssinian troops in four days to the Suez, or in five days to Bassora or Mesopotamia. The black troops are well armed, and Germany is the country that has furnished them with their arms. Since 1911 Abyssinia has purchased from 800,000 to 1,000,000 modern rifles, most of which have been manufactured in Germany. She has 200,000 well-trained men which she has pledged to Britain. The young Emperor has refused every effort of the German agents to induce him on their side. The British, French and Italian nations have guaranteed independence of the boy's domain. It is Abyssinia that will decide the great conflict. Should she enter, the victory is the Allies'; and if she stays out, Persia's aid to Turkey and Germany will carry the day. Whichever way it goes, the dark face holds the power in balance. It carries one back to the days of the Civil War in the United States, when the black man was called, and turned what seemed sure defeat for the Union troops into victory.

JACK JOHNSON RECRUITS FOR ENGLAND, GERMANY SORE

The Guardian

WORLD'S GREATEST BOXER SAID TO HAVE GREAT SUCCESS IN PERSUADING BRITISH MEN TO ENLIST—GERMAN PAPER CALLS IT DISGRACE.

1-12-16

Londan, Jan. 1, 1916.—The Prager Tagblatt hears that "Jack" Johnson is devoting his time in England to the work of getting recruits and it comments bitterly on the alleged fact.

"Jack Johnson," it says, "who is the champion boxer of the world, is at present in England and has given himself up to the work of obtaining British subjects to go to the front. He is more eagerly listened to than members of the cabinet. He knows how to reach the hearts of the people and bring them back to the colors. Recently in Glasgow he stood in a public square and immediately big crowds surrounded him and in a short time he had made recruits in that crowd.

"And to this step proud England has come," adds the Tagblatt, "tha they are obliged to use the efforts of a Colored boxer to obtain recruits for the war. And this man is an exile from America."

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

Accompanying A Clipping Of A London Dispatch Ridiculing The Charge That Black Savages Were Fighting For The British On The Western Front.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* While truth does not always read as well as fiction, there are some of us readers of THE SUN who prefer it. Besides, not every subject is good stuff for stories or witticism, and the inclosed clipping is one illustration.

Allow me, please, to give you the right version. I with my own eyes saw, and tried to speak to, a Senegal negro in the City Hospital in Nurnberg, Bavaria. He had lost his right arm in the action of knife-throwing between the wire entanglements before a German trench. (This on the Western front.) It is their manner of warfare in their native land. Germans cannot be scared by one kinky head appearing at the enemy parapet, as this clipping states. They make their assertions on more solid facts. I inclose a picture showing a selection of species of war prisoners in Germany.

This matter formed one of the motives that created the sentiment, "Gott strafe England!"

(MISS) RENI TANER.

Pasadena, Md., Sept. 21.

VIENNESE IS FRIEND TO RACE.

Vienna XVII, Austria,

N.Y. Age 8/31/16

Herbeckstr. No. 120

To the Editor of The Age:

I have heard that your paper is preferred by colored Americans, and because I am great friend of same, please send me specimen copy, and nominate me following address:

1. The address of a colored lodge.
2. The address of a bookseller who has printed books about this thema.
3. The address of colored unions, as corresponding clubs, etc.

Many thanks before. Am truly yours,

GUST. NIKSIC.

Race Problem - 1916
Europe

THANKSGIVING DINNER IN THE TRENCHES

Chicago Defender 12-2-16

French African troops awaiting their little meal behind the firing line in France. Photo Copyright Underwood & Underwood
Notice the wooden shoes and the barbed wire fence.

BLACKS ARE SUPERB SOLDIERS IN GREAT BRITISH ARMY

Chicago Defender 6/24/16.

French Enthusiastic Over Their Bravery and Courage; Make Best Soldiers in the World; Recounts Heroism During Civil War.

(Special Correspondence.)

Birmingham, England, June 23.—The passage in Mr. Churchill's speech this week which will arouse the most interest and the warmest discussion is that in which he urged the raising of a great army of black troops in Nigeria ready for the campaign of 1917.

He said that the French were employing nearly 100,000 men from Africa in the lines in France, and he revealed the fact that nearly nine months ago, while still in the Government, he urged the Colonial Secretary to take steps to utilize our African resources, which were incomparably greater than those of France.

Then he received the objections of the "difficulty of getting intrepreters in sufficient numbers" or "officers speaking the language," and he protested against the repetition of such excuses now.

What France Has Done.

The problem which Mr. Churchill raised has been discussed extensively in France during the last decade. The French Congo and the Western Soudan has always been valued by French statesmen as the recruiting ground of good troops, and the number of Senegalese in the French Army had risen to 22,000 as far back as 1911. Long ago H. M. Stanley congratulated the French on the portion of Africa assigned to them. "Central Africa is the nursery of soldiers; the blacks are superb," he said.

At first these Senegalese blacks were employed in policing the vast territories of Northern Africa, but Lieutenant-Colonel Mangin, in his pamphlet "La Force Noire" in 1911, strongly advocated the raising of 300,000 blacks who should be used in the coming European battlefield to redress the balance which the greater population of Germany gave to the Kaiser's Army.

Germany Using Black Men.

The proposal had its opponents. General de Torcy declared that the blacks were always bad shots, and that, being accustomed to a wet and hot climate, they would not maintain their health in European climates. But the French officers who had served with Senegalese and Soudanese blacks are enthusiastic over their courage, stamina, and docility, and the general opinion in France before this war broke out seemed to be in favor of the proposal.

Of course, Zouaves, Turcos, and Spahis had been employed in all the French wars from the Crimea to Magenta, but these natives of Tunis and Algeria are not blacks; they are Arabs and Berbers, and are not open to the reproach of color to which the negro is subject.

No doubt there will be great indignation in Germany if we employ black troops against her, but she will be reminded that she is now employing Masai and other savage blacks as askaris against us in East Africa, and that she has been doing her utmost to recruit Turks, Arabs, Kurds, and Bakhtiari banditti to fight against us in Europe and in Asia.

The most notable point of Mr. Churchill's speech was that in which he cited the example of the Northern States in the American Civil War. When the war began in April, 1861, the Federal armies were restricted to white men, but in September, 1862, the first negro regiment was raised in Louisiana, and during the remainder of the war 186,000 colored men were enlisted. Half of them were free negroes of the Northern states, the remainder were fugitive or released slaves. The free-born negroes soon became fully equal in quality to the white troops, particularly the cavalry.

When the war ended in 1865 there were still 123,000 negro soldiers in the Federal Army, of which 98,000 were infantry. After the war their numbers, of course, were largely reduced, but there are still several negro cavalry regiments in the United States Army.

The raising of these black troops caused great indignation in the Southern States, and threats were made that no quarter should be given to the troops or to their white officers. At Fort Pillow in 1864, when the Confederates stormed the position, nearly all the negro garrison was massacred, and the outrage aroused much bitterness during the war.

Our Indians in France.

The Germans at first greeted the employment in France of our Indian troops (who are not black) with similar threats, and for some months it was believed that no Indian prisoners were being taken. The Germans ultimately discovered that this was an atrocity that did not pay, and there is no reason to doubt that they have dropped its practice.

As to the general military value of negroes as soldiers, Lord Wolseley tells us that certain races like Ashantis, Zulus, and Basutos learn military drill quicker that a European, and that they take the utmost pride in being soldiers. The black regiments in the Egyptian army, he said, were the best portion of it, and the West Indian regiments of the British Army, when they were recruited from newly liberated slaves, men fresh from West African forests, were splendid fighting material.

The only question which all these authorities leave unanswered is whether negro regiments could stand the shock and noise of high explosives. On the one hand, their blunter nervous organization ought to harden them against "shell-shock," from which Europeans suffer; but their lack of the white man's brain may conceivably make them victims to superstitious fears when the effects of high explosives appear.

For the ordinary wounds and hardships of war the fighting races of Africa care little or nothing, and it will be interesting to see whether Mr. Churchill's demand meets with any result.

JAN 1 - 1916

DERNBURG SCORES USE OF COLORED SOLDIERS

Says England Undermines Overlordship of Whites by Giving Others Part in War.

[The Journal's Special Service.]

New York—The Times prints a report of a speech delivered in Vienna by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German colonial minister, well known in this country for his speeches and articles defending Germany and excusing the Lusitania sinking. Dr. Dernburg denounces England as a traitor to the white race for killing the prestige of the white man by employing blacks in the war.

"It is an axiom that there must be solidarity of all whites as opposed to blacks—at least it was until now," said Dr. Bernburg. "Upon this foundation rests nearly the whole colonial structure. Yet the greatest colonial power of all is guilty of overthrowing this foundation.

"The consequence will be that a tremendous restlessness will take possession of the entire colored world. Never has a world power so criminally played with great ethical values for its own ends as has England, and never has England so seriously undermined her own existence as when she forgot that 80,000,000 whites must rule over 400,000,000 colored human beings."

Colored Troops With Germany.

New York—The Times prints this letter from a correspondent: "The allies have often been censured by the Germans for having men of various degrees of color fighting for them, but a glance at the situation that this statement furnishes about as much basis for an argument as the average Teutonic dictum. The fighters on the Teutonic side are lined up as follows: Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians, Turks, Syrians, Arabians, Bedouins, Persians, Hereros, Senussi, Touaregs, Kabyles and Berbers.

"At the outbreak of the war Germany tried to get Japan, Spain and also some of the Scandinavian countries to join her, and she is now arming the blacks of East Africa and trying to implicate the Chinese."

FRENCH GOUMIERS

Chicago Defender 6/10/16

Photo Copyright—International News Service.

French Troops From Algeria who are Helping the Allies In Their Spring Drive. hese Brave Troops Have Meant Much to the French In Their Success Around erdun.

DR. DERNBURG'S OUTBURST

New York News 1/13/16

Dr. Richard Dernburg, the discredited unofficial representative of Germany here until recalled by his government at the suggestion of America, has been recently saying some things, as he did here, which many others felt but had not the courage to say. He accuses England of treachery to the white race and its supremacy by bringing in the black men of Asia and Africa to fight the white men of Europe. Now he fears that after the war the entire pyramid of white supremacy may topple. England and France would not have brought in black troops except through force of necessity. Germany has kept black troops out of the war until now because her enemies have made it impossible for her to use them in Europe. None of them are unmindful of the unwritten law of the white nations. But all are equally aware of the first law of nature: Self preservation. Abraham Lincoln did not want to use black troops against the whites. Necessity forced him to help them free themselves. England and France are going to let Asia and Africa free themselves from the thraldom of the "white supremacy" myth in their own homes. In future days Asiatics and Africans at home at least will look Europeans in the eye as man to man. This world moves on, Doctor. That seems to be the plan of Providence. The whole world will some day be free and equal. All men and nations some day will rise or fall on their merits. It is hard, Doctor, but it is just.

Ex-Mayor John Archer, of Batt[illegible]a, will visit hospitals of London New Year's w[illegible] King George

4 Mar Ex Year Book

Chicago Defender

SPECIAL DEFENDER CORRESPONDENCE

London, England, Dec. 22.—Mr. John Archer, who was elected early in November, 1913, mayor of Battersea, England, a city of 200,000 inhabitants, will receive on New Year's Day at his palatial home. During the war ex-Mayor Archer has been to the "front" and gave his best energy and service to his country in aiding the soldiers who are fighting for the English flag. King George of England and all London has rejoiced over the spirit he has always exhibited under the Union Jack. When he was elected mayor of Battersea, the incident welded the darker races closer than ever before. He was elected on his merit. He has lived here a number of years and made a wonderful impression throughout all England. King George is to visit during the holidays all the hospitals and the ex-mayors will be his guests, and ex-Mayor Archer was among the first invited. He will be accompanied by his wife, who is a handsome brown-skin woman.

20,000 AFRICAN TROOPS LOST IN VERDUN ATTACK

The New York News 6/10/16

Paris, May 31.—The Germans have lost 300,000 men at Verdun, while the French losses have totaled not more than 120,000, Col. Feyler, Swiss military critic, estimates in a Geneva newspaper.

"The Germans must remember that they are the assailants and that they have lost 100,000 men a month without decisive results," continued Col. Feyler. "The French, on the other hand, have lost less than half as many men and are confident of success. Included in the French losses are 20,000 African troops.

"The crown prince used five new divisions in this week's fighting. They now have at least fifteen or sixteen army corps engaged, or a force of effectives of at least 800,000 men."

Race Problem - 1916

Europe

AFRICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE ARE FIGHTERS

Brooklyn Man in Foreign Legion, Tells About New Colored Troops from Africa.

BLACKS ANXIOUS FOR ACTION

Charlie Charles of Brooklyn Declares that Black Troops are Not Afraid of Shell Fire, But handle Guns and Anxiously Await the German Rush Which Does Not Come - Rockwell Cables the Letter.

new-york age
1916

The crisis now impending in this country's relations with Mexico, and the fact that a large number of the soldiers composing the Negro regiments in the United States army are already doing service in that country and on the border, makes it of especial interest to note the reports concerning the achievements of the black soldiers engaged in the present European war. Perhaps the most interesting account which has come to the United States lately is contained in the correspondence of Paul Ayres Rockwell from Paris to the New York *Globe* and Chicago *Daily News,* and copyrighted by those publications.

In Rockwell's cable dispatches of June 19 he tells of a letter received from a young white fellow from Brooklyn, N. Y., now operating a machine gun in the French Foreign Legion. The young Brooklynite is named Charlie Charles and he writes to Rockwell concerning the native African troops who, with the Foreign Legion, form a part of the army of Morocco fighting in France. Says Charles in his letter:

"We have some new colored troops who have never been in the trenches before, and believe me they look at the German trenches with wistful eyes.

Not Afraid of Shell Fire.

"You ought to see the fighting tool they carry. It looks like a meat cleaver. Surely I feel sorry for the German who falls into the hands of those boys. It is said that the colored chaps are afraid of shell fire, but from personal observation I know it is not true. Whenever the Germans start a bombardment the blacks handle their guns and anxiously await the German rush, which up to this time has failed to come.

"The Negroes seem childish when they come to the kitchens for their rations. They romp and play. I am sure that when we break through the German lines and put these fellows after them the Germans will never stop running."

Commenting on the statements contained in Charles' letter, Rockwell, the war correspondent, gives the following information:

"The troops Charles mentioned are Negroes who have been recruited in the French colonies of Senegal and Madagascar. They are splendidly built, muscular men belonging to the most intelligent and courageous of African tribes. They make excellent soldiers, being devoted to France and following their officers blindly.

Killed 10 in Hand to Hand Fight.

"In October, 1914, when I was with the Legion in the Champagne, I saw many Senegalese troops who had fought in the battle of the Marne and were with us in the trenches. They were all coal black, gigantic in statute, and spoke a sort of French dialect, pronouncing the words much as did the old Southern plantation Negroes in the United States. They were great knife fighters. One to whom I talked, by the testimony of a French officer, killed ten Germans in hand-to-hand combats and others had killed several each. They then wore picturesque dark blue uniforms trimmed with yellow braid. Now they wear the yellowish khaki of the army of Morocco.

"Unable to stand the cold the first lot brought here were sent back to Africa, where their tales of the European fighting induced their countrymen to volunteer by the tens of thousands. Charles says that those now at the front are extremely friendly with all their comrades of the French army

WORLD

New York City

HOLIDAY FEASTING TABOO IN BRITAIN TO CONSERVE FOOD

"Unwritten Law" Limits Cafe Diners to Three-Course Meals —Americans Face Gloomy Thanksgiving.

(Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.—"A Simpler Christmas" is the motto now in Great Britain.

The time-honored orgy of overfeeding and drinking during the holiday season is doomed. There will be no special Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve revelry at the hotels, and the Americans in London will have no Thanksgiving banquet.

Even the British afternoon tea seems to be in danger of abolition. There has been a suggestion that the tea shops be closed for three hours each afternoon, but there is a general outcry against that measure, though the doctors believe that 80 per cent. of the dyspepsia would be cured if the tea habit were brought within rational limits.

Unwritten Food Code.

Although no food dictator has yet been appointed, the British people are setting seriously at work to carry out an unwritten code of sumptuary laws.

Already the restaurant menus in many cases have been reduced 30 per cent., and it is considered bad form to order more than a three-course dinner. This week Walter Runciman, head of the Board of Trade, received a scheme for simpler living, drawn up by hotel proprietors, under which three courses have become popular for both luncheon and dinner. Mr. Runciman plainly told the hotel men who submitted it to him that he would take a hand drastically in dealing with food extravagance and waste.

It is estimated that the hotels and restaurants will lose about 40 per cent. of their profit on the increased prices by the new ordinances, but little sympathy is wasted on them, as they have been among the flagrant profiters by the war.

An official announcement of the Board of Trade to-day reads:

"It has been reported to the Board of Trade that, in consequence of the scarcity and high price of barley, purchases of wheat have recently been made by brewers for use in their business. The Board of Trade has accordingly made an order the effect of which is to prohibit the use of wheat in the manufacture of beer and similar liquors. The order is effective next Monday. It may be recalled that the use of grain for the production of spirits without authorization of the Minister of Munitions was prohibited by the order of May 10 last."

Protest Against Negro Labor.

Trade unionism, which has been growling informally at the prospect of the introduction of colored labor in Great Britain since the proposition was suggested, now has made a formal protest. The National Transport Workers' Federation, one of the largest unions, has adopted a long resolution condemning certain proposals of the Government affecting labor. The resolution says, in part:

"The federation's executive hopes that the authorities will not be so ill-advised as to attempt the introduction of any class of colored labor on the docks or other waterside places of employment. In the existing crisis, to think of employing colored labor would mean the recrudescence of all the trouble and discontent experienced by the increased employment of Chinese in the mercantile marine."

Race Problem—1916

South America.

BRAZIL, SOUTH AMERICA THE GARDEN SPOT

Chicago Defender

Country That Knows No Color Line; Welcomes Men of Brain and Capacity; No Paupers Admitted; Opportunity Open to Skilled and Scientific Brain; Cities the Most Beautiful in the World; Climatic Conditions Great.

4/8/16

By Anita Patti Brown.

Rio de Janeirio, South America, March 15.—As soon as our ship pulled into the harbor, and seeing the Organ mountains rise with its richly covered green of the tropics, it was the most marvelous sight my eyes beheld. Its hills with its curious shapes were wonderful to observe and the scenery around the bay is beautiful. As we passed the narrow channel, one side was a great mountain of rock. It was amazing to me to see such rocky country. We passed numerous little islands and finally landed at the most wonderful city, the "Paradise of the New World." It was quite an innovation to me to find my coming heralded and to be met at the pier by reporters and agents. Having often read of such courtesies being shown artists and notables, I tried to maintain my equilibrium as though it was a common occurence with me. Liberal space was given me in the dailies (some running my photo) saying I was the first artist from the United States to visit South America.

Mme. Patti Brown.
America's Song Bird

The Customs So Different.

The customs are quite different from the States and British West Indies. A lady traveling alone is not considered a proper character and the hotels prefer not to accommodate her. Dr. Clendenen is a most excellent gentleman. He met me and drove me to his home where I was introduced to his wife, son and daughter (all pretty) who were expecting me. The ladies hugged and kissed me as though they had known me for a life time. Their home is three miles out of Rio and in the mountains and it is a dream. Just imagine living three miles from the city, going to and from home in a big touring car, viewing the beautiful scenery daily and the fresh air in all the time and especially the pure sweet atmosphere air at night. Sleep—I. just sleep like a new born babe. The people are so gracious and lovely and the women are so charming and dress in the height of style. The opera season was on, and my, I never saw such gorgeous gowns worn by both the white and colored people. The tea rooms and restaurants are magnificent. We visited a tea room and I note that an ordinary meal costs $1.50 to $2.00. Please say to my friends in America who are fond of some of the luscious fruits of the southland, should they visit Rio they will be surprised and much annoyed when they find that water melons cost from $7.00 to $8.00 each and a musk mellon from $3.00 to $4.00 each. I am told that Brazilians are great spenders. They indulge in everything they want, no matter the cost and they really live and live well, but of course this among the class that have money, and it takes money to live here. As the little boy on State street in Chicago would say, "put this in your pipe and smoke it." I forgot to say that the next day after I arrived we drove to the custom house after my baggage and it cost just $3.00 to take it to my home. Imagine, me used to paying 75 cents. You would "die laughing" to see us when the doctor leaves his office, the ladies speaking Portuguese and I English; such sign making with my Spanish. I have begun to learn to talk with my hands, so when I return to the States don't be surprised at me using them in my conversations. I talk with my head, arms, hands and feet, ha, ha, ha. I was greatly pained to read in the Defender the death of Father Massiah. I imagine it will be no easy task to fill his place; he was such a notable character.

Different From Bahia.

From what I have observed, Rio is in many respects different from Bahia. The colored people are very fair and you can not tell them. I have walked for blocks and would never see one dark person. Such is not the case in Bahia. You remember I told you about colored men in the stores at Bahia, on the fire departments, police department and in all the stores and public buildings, but not so here. I have not as yet seen any of the "brownies" filling these positions. The clerks get from $80.00 to $100.00 per month. I met a major today and may tell you more about him later. Every native here possesses colored blood, yet as in some other places all do not pass as colored. The people are making much over me. The custom is when introduced men embrace each other and the ladies give each other two kisses. When these white people kiss me (I guess they are white) I confess I feel queer. You might establish the custom in the States, ha, ha, ha. Here no color prejudice exists, I am told. It's alike all over Brazil—it's brains that count and not color. This is one feature that stands out in all the South American countries—that's the man who can produce something. Here Brazilians boast of the colored blood and are proud of it; just the opposite in the United States you know, they boast of their Indian or French blood in their veins.

Mr. Santos was educated abroad. He is one of the leading lawyers in Brazil. This being the capital of the country, legal matters of a national consequence are always before the courts and he is one who is usually found at the capital with great legal cases. He is a fluent speaker, and just think speaks five languages with more ease than I speak English. I found him to be a noble gentlemen, so obliging and courteous, a trait that has made him one great big man in this city. The professional field is wide and chances are excellent in all lines. You must be at the top of the profession and of course you must know the language and have money to start your practice. I don't blame some of the Americans who came here with their hat in their hands, with a college diploma and state license, little funds and then expect to make it here. To tell the truth it can not be done. I will tell you this: Dr. Clendenen gets big money as a practitioner and a dentist gets $12.00 for a small crown, $2.50 for extracting a tooth and a doctor gets $5.00 and up for their visits.

One of the best evidences that color is no barrier to securing position and honor in this country is the likeness of the above gentleman, Mr. Antonia Alves. When I met him and was informed that he was the president of the board of the building commission my eyes lit up with joy. Do you blame me? I just passed the National Library, one of the public buildings lining Avenida street. This street is one hundred feet wide and a mile long. It is paved with asphalt, the beds of trees and flowers run through the center. Its sidewalks are black and white flint, laid in patterns and back on this street are magnificent buildings. The Municipal Theater, where I went last evening, is a handsome structure and is one of the most beautifully equipped theaters in the world. Its dome is 147 feet high, is surmounted by a gilded bronze eagle whose outstretched wings measure 20 feet. Oh, mercy, how I did get "chesty" when I attended the opera. This scene I shall never forget. Simply marvelous. Then there is the Monroe Palace, named after our late president of the United States. It's another beauty, wonderful for its architecture. The Polytechnical School is another fine building. It has two courses, general and special. The latter embraces civil, mining, industrial, mechanical and agricultural engineering. The public buildings are monster in size, nothing to compare with them in the United States. The man that passes upon their construction is Mr. Antonia Alves, whose picture appears in these columns. No boulevards in the world can compare with these here. They tell me I am seeing the new city, for not many years ago it was torn down. I am glad I am seeing this one, for it's the most beautiful spot in the world.

Given Royal Welcome.

Everywhere I went I have been royally welcomed. My entering a tea room has caused no concern. When I begin to talk, then they begin to stare and say, "See! The great diva from the United States" "(Olha! a grande diva Norte Americana"). I have gotten used to the customs, and, in catching on, my entry into the best set was easy. My, how the women dress; the most gorgeous gowns are made and worn here. I have read about Paris and its women, but it must be impossible to eclipse the women here. You see them in the parks in pretty gowns. Now the parks are in every part of the city and the royal palm trees rise high in the air above the rest of the vegetation and with their quivering branches seem to say, "Come, enjoy yourself." I rode out to the Botanical Garden. It's a delightful seven-mile ride and you pass all the fine residences, and reaching it you see the most wonderful palm trees in the world. As I entered the gate I came to a regular avenue of royal palms, each of which is as tall as an eight-story house. The National holiday is celebrated on Sept. 7. On this occasion over 20,000 soldiers are on dress parade, it is said. These thousands of men, composing the artillery, infantry, cavalry and navy, are mostly colored men. Whites and colored are mixed indiscriminately together in the different divisions. Colored men have won renown in the arts and professions. In medicine, law, music and journalism they have won distinction.

Die for Their Womanhood.

Women must not be insulted, be she white or black. Men defend her with their lives. The greatest homage is paid womanhood. Marriage vows are respected in this country. Men seek their lover's hand regardless of color and they marry. This is the law and it is carried out. There is a central law of the land, and not like the South where a white man can have children by a colored woman and never marry her. Unlike the colored women of the United States, the women here will not let the white man use their bodies for their own pleasure because his face is white. There is not one child in the whole of Brazil who has been born of a white father out of wedlock. The moral standard of the country is high. Character and decency and brain are placed as premium upon the lives of its people. Women are proud of their country and are willing to give their lives for their country as well as the men. The soldiers who are for the most part colored men are noted for their bravery, and this has been demonstrated in the past in wars of Brazil. This country protects its citizens under its flag. There are "white folks nigger" here. He would not be tolerated. So I emphasize, if any one in the States is thinking of visiting this country, let it be a real man or woman who is not of the above calibre.

I close this article as I have done others. BRAZIL AND ALL ITS CITIES WILL WELCOME MEN OF BRAIN AND CAPACITY, THAT AS FAR AS I CAN OBSERVE THERE IS NO COLOR LINE AND IT'S THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE WORLD. THIS ENDS THE SERIES.

ANTONIA ALVES,
President of the Building Commission.

SALINO SANTOS, LL. D.
Graduated Abroad; Speaks Five Languages.

BRAZIL, SOUTH AMERICA THE GARDEN SPOT

The Chicago Defender 3/25/16.

Country That Knows No Color Line—Welcomes Men of Brain and Capacity—No Paupers Admitted—Opportunity Open to Skilled and Scientific Brain—Cities the Most Beautiful in the World—First of the Series of Articles by Mme. Anita Patti Brown, the Defender's Special Correspondent—She Sails Today for Bahia

Pernambuco, Brazil, March 1.—Races from other countries besides the United States of America are inquiring daily about Brazil, including the Acre territory. It is the largest of the South American countries and the second largest of the American Republics, extending over an area of 3,292,000 miles. Before going into detail, I want to impress my readers that my treatment coming here on the steamer was beautiful. The quarters tendered me were high class and so much different than the treatment extended me on the Morton-Graham line, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. When I wanted to get a berth on the latter line, I could not get it to ride to Lake Petoskey, Mich., and I had to pay $11 round trip for a whole state room. As soon as I arrived in this country, I was impressed with the climate, the tablelands and mountain chains. The extensive, fertile plains produce all fruits of the tropics and contain luxuriant and almost impenetrable forests; attract the attention of every visitor. Coffee, rubber, cacao, and the excellent red dyewood known as "Brazil wood" are the principal articles of export, while cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, oranges and other fruits are also extensively shipped. The forest wealth of Brazil has as yet hardly been tapped and it is said that no other region in the world contains such a variety of useful and ornamental timber and medical plants. A number of precious metals and minerals are found and it is one of the few countries possessing diamond mines.

History of the Country.

Pedro Alves Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, is usually given the credit of having discovered Brazil, when, on April 22, 1500, he landed not far from the present site of the city of Sao Salvador (Bahia). Cabral named the country "Terra de Santa Cruz" or the "Land of the Holy Cross," and took possession of it in the name of the King of Portugal. No attempt was made to settle the country until the year 1549, when Thome de Souza was appointed governor-general. The country had then become known as Brazil from dyewood found in its forests, which, at that time, was brought from the East and was commercially known as "Brazil wood." The Portuguese divided the country, making grants of land to Portuguese nobles, who were to settle and colonize and who received a number of Indian slaves in addition to the land.

With Thomas de Souza came the first Jesuits, who succeeded in obtaining complete control over the aborigines. To prevent the Indians being enslaved by the colonists, the Jesuits recommended and fostered the importation of African slaves during the next two centuries. Between 1555 and 1640, the country suffered numerous invasions from French, Dutch and British, who sought to gain a foothold on Brazilian soil. In the former year Admiral Villegaignon established a colony of French Hugenots on an island in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, which bears his name. He maintained himself until the year 1560. The Dutch, in the year 1631, took possession of Perambuco and gradually extended their power over a considerable portion of Brazil. Prince Maurice of Nausau was appointed governor of the Dutch possessions in Brazil in 1636 and it was not until the year 1648 that the Dutch were finally forced to abandon the country.

Finally Becomes a Republic.

In 1640 Brazil became a viceroyalty, with Rio de Janeiro the capital. When early in the nineteenth century, Napoleon invaded Spain and Portugal, the ruler of the latter country, the king retired to his American kingdom. He arrived at Rio de Janeiro on March 8, 1808, with all his family and court and opened the ports of the country to the commerce of the world. The centennial of this opening was celebrated in Rio de Janeiro in 1908 by exhibition of Brazilian products. King John established schools and in general promoted the interests of his colony. In 1821 he returned to Portugal, he appointed his eldest son, Dom Pedro, regent of Brazil. Dom Pedro was in sympathy with the movement for independence from Portugal, and on September 7, 1822, he formally proclaimed Brazil to be independent, and on Oct. 12, 1822, solemnly crowned as Emperor. Under his wise rule and that of his able prime minister, Jose Bonifacio de Andrada, Brazil prospered and it has been doing so in leaps and bounds. Dom Pedro I reigned nine years later, and on April 7, 1837, abdicated the throne in favor of his infant son, Dom Pedro II. A regency was appointed, which continued until the year 1840, when the Emperor was crowned. He reigned until the year 1889, when the people of Brazil resolved to change their form of government from a monarchy to a republic. This was accomplished without bloodshed on November 15, 1889, when the Republic was proclaimed.

Constitution Adopted 1891.

Under the constitution adopted Feb. 24, 1891, the Republic became a federal union of States. The Government is divided into the legislative, executive and judiciary branches. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress which consists of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate has 63 members, 3 for each state and 3 for each federal District, elected by vote for a term of nine years, but is renewed by thirds every three years. The Chamber of Deputies has its members elected for a term of three years in the same manner as senators and in the same proportion of 1 for every 7,000 inhabitants. No state, however, is represented by fewer than four deputies. Congress meets regularly every year on May 3 for four months, but may be prolonged or an extra session called by the president. All male citizens over 21 years of age are entitled to vote. The executive power is vested in a president, who receives a salary of $36,000 gold per annum, assisted by a cabinet of 7 ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him only. The President and vice president are elected for a term of four years by direct vote, and may not be re-elected for the term immediately following his own. The election of March, 1914, resulted in the choice of Dr. Wencesla Braz for President.

His cabinet comprises the Minister of Justice, Minister of Foreign Relations, Minister of Marine, Minister of War, Minister of Communications and Public Works, Minister of Finance and Minister of Agriculture. Their functions are similar to those of the President of the United States Cabinet. The Federation of Brazil consists of 20 states, the federal district and territory of Acre.

Diplomatic Relations with the U. S. A.

Brazil maintains in Washington, D. C., U. S. A., an ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; a consul general in New York City; a consul in Manila, Philippine Islands; vice consuls in New York City, and in Mobile, Ala., San Francisco, Cal., Pensacola, Fla.,; Brunswick, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Gulfport, Miss.; Pascagoula, Miss.; St. Louis, Mo.; Philadelphia, Pa.; San Juan, Porto Rico; Port Arthur, Tex.; Norfolk and Newport News, Va. There are also commercial points in Mobile, San Francisco, Pensacola, and the other above named cities. The United States maintains an ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Rio de Janeiro; consuls in Bahia, Para, Pernambuco and Santos; a vice and deputy consul in Rio de Janeiro, vice and deputy consul in Bahia, Para, Pernambuco, and general agents in other cities.

Products and Industries.

Agriculture and industries hold the first place rather than to other elemental factors of the country. The Republisc, combining as it does one of the most immense tropical areas of the world with its interior subtropical plateau and with its fertile temperate areas in southern states, has always relied upon the products of the field and forest as a great source of wealth. I was surprised to see a number of Tuskegee and Hampton graduates who have learned to speak the languages doing well and getting rich. Cotton, rice sugar and tobacco raising are engaged in by them and they bring these staples to the market where they yield large sums. It is the men who have a trade, who are determined to work, who are the ones who "make good."

I must not fail to mention coffee. The most beautiful sight I ever witnessed in my life, and I have seen much here, was the coffee plantation during flowering season. A natural coffee plant grows into a shrub 14 to 18 feet high, having long and slender trunk without branches on the lower part. I often wished some of my good friends of the States could witness this sight. The trees over the hills and tablelands, and the air is laden with a delicate fragrance. I never at any time got a perfume like that which comes from dear old Armour, Swift or Morris, the entire time I have been here. It is really the "Garden Spot of the World." Brazil's commerce in 1913 amounted to $641,583,186. It was almost twice that much in 1915. The population of Brazil is estimated to be 24,000,000 inhabitants. A great number of these people are Portuguese and a great many Africans who were imported and have since married into the old Spanish families and an admixture of their blood is noticeable. Steamship lines connect the principal ports of Brazil with many ports of the United States and Europe.

In 1823, immediately after the independence from Europe, an ambition for education was newly developed in the empire, and a decree was issued authorizing any citizen to establish private schools. The present constitution of the Republic gives congress the power to develop literature, art and sciences, but all instruction remains secular, if given in public schools. In many states primary education is compulsory and in all of them the public school is receiving abundant attention. In order to make Industrial Education more general, the Federal government in suitable circumstances aids the state government, or a municipal or private school which meets requirements.

Pernambuco the City Beautiful.

Pernambuco is a beautiful city. It has a population of 250,000, the majority are colored people. After seeing the city in the day, the night comes on and I found myself with the party viewing the gayly dressed people walking down the most beautiful boulevards in the world. The electric lights added greatly to the beauty. After walking down the main boulevards we entered a theater. There were present ladies with escorts all ages and colors and races, gowned in the height of fashion. There were two movies, one an open air garden with boxes. The program passed us was in Portuguese, the national language. The acts at the theater were the same as at other theaters. A man and his wife billed O. D. Geraldos were colored (his wife white) and were fine; in fact the hit of the bill. Next day I took a stroll through the markets and here I saw the colored people selling their produce the same as you would see on South Water street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. At all the hotels, the best of accommodation was extended me and the treatment was perfectly grand.

Different from the U. S. A.

It is so different here from the United States of America and especially the South. There is no "Grand Father Clause" in the constitution; all men are entitled to vote—no discrimination in public schools or public places. Every citizen has certain and inalienable rights and the Federal Government sees that its citizens enjoy these rights. The car service knows no separation—all are treated as "Great Big Brothers." The weather today is just beautiful and I am dressed in the thinnest summer attire and am surrounded by musk melon, water melon and sapodillas, the latter being a delightful fruit with a rough brown skin and very yellow sweet pulp. I am delegating myself to eat the staff of the Defender's part. The vast difference here is that if you can speak the languages and have a trade, you can get work of all kinds. There is no bar to you; your ability counts. The country needs and welcomes members of the Race who know the languages—who have a trade and a profession. I find that if you want to be intelligently informed you must speak the Portuguese language for this is the language of Brazil. I learn that if you wish to come to this country you must have a certain amount of money for paupers are not permitted to land.

Pernambuco is located in the northern part of Brazil and the first city of importance you come to in this country. The city sits on a bay and the large waves can be seen as they dash against the reef but they never get to the shore. It was a grand sight to see fourteen German ships which have been interned here for more than a year and a large English war ship watching them at all times and they dare not move. I have a handful of money and it amounts to three and a half cents. As I mail this letter, I am taking the ship for Bahia. One of my biggest surprises was to find the Defender read in this country. My next letter will come from Bahia.

Dishwashers Not Wanted.

I want it firmly understood that members of the Race desiring to come to South America, must be men of the profession with money, speak the language, or men who have a scientific trade with several hundred dollars. It is not the place for men who want manual labor. It is my desire to see the young college men have an opening here just as the whites have golden opportunites for them. It is not my desire in this series of articles to encourage the whole Race to come here, far from it, but those who have ability and intelligence are the ones preferred. So many of the young men of the Race in America after finishing college have to blacken shoes on a Pullman for lack of opportunity. So many, once a porter, always a porter, yet there are thousands who could fill the positions as clerks in big corporations but the door is closed to them.

Educated Imbecile Not Wanted.

The religious and educated imbeciles are not wanted in this country. Men who lick the white man's hand and those who thank the white man who treats the Race as he does, are not wanted. The people here will tell you that they want men willing to fight for the flag that give protection to all its countrymen. Here young men are wanted to enter a naval and military career and no door closed to them on account of color as in America. Brazil wants men who believe in literature, art, science and the trades. It wants men who have an electrical and engineering education and can put it into practice. Let me say with emphasis that unless you are possessed with the above requirements, remain in America until you are.

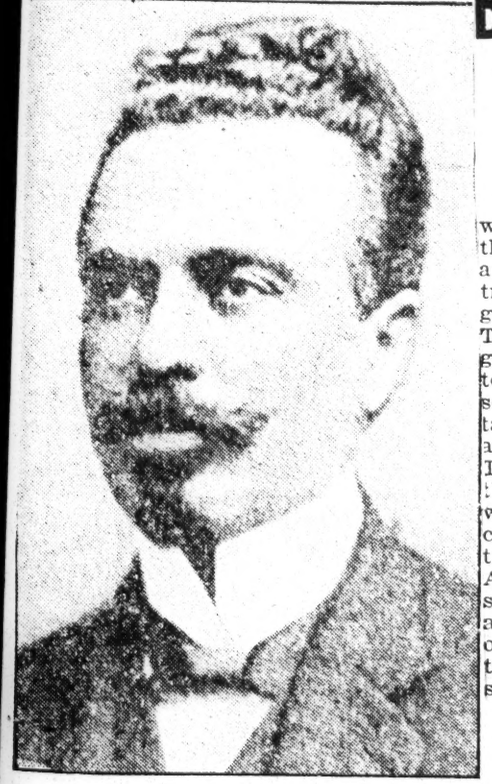
(Editor's Note.—These articles are written to give some general information about Brazil as gathered by our special correspondent. The Defender will not answer letters about the subject. Further information can be gained by writing the Pan-American League, Washington, D. C.)

South America

BRAZIL'S BLACK PRESIDENT

First Time Published in a North American Newspaper

Chicago Defender



President H. E. Nilo Pecanha of Brazil from 1908 to 1912, made history during his four years' term of office, although his father was a slave and mother a white woman, this did not hamper his rise in life—not even because he had African blood. Education and efficiency are the things that count in this country and not the color of the skin, like in North America.

11-22-16

Moorish America.

What kind of people do live in South America? The Spanish, the Portuguese, but chiefly the descendants of these European races who have intermarried with the Indians. Other nations have made lesser contributions. Brazil, which is only two days by steamer from west Africa, is one-third Negro, the crudest type of Negro on the American hemisphere. There is a strong mark of the Moor upon the Spaniard. The Arabic Moor wrought his customs very deeply into the life of Spain. The people of Mexico and Cuba might be called Moorish Americans rather than Latin Americans. The customs, manners, and heart experiences in these people of Latin-America are more Moorish than Christian, more Moslem, more Arabic than Spanish.—H. C. Stuntz in World Outlook.

BRAZILIANS HONORED IN EAST

Chicago Defender

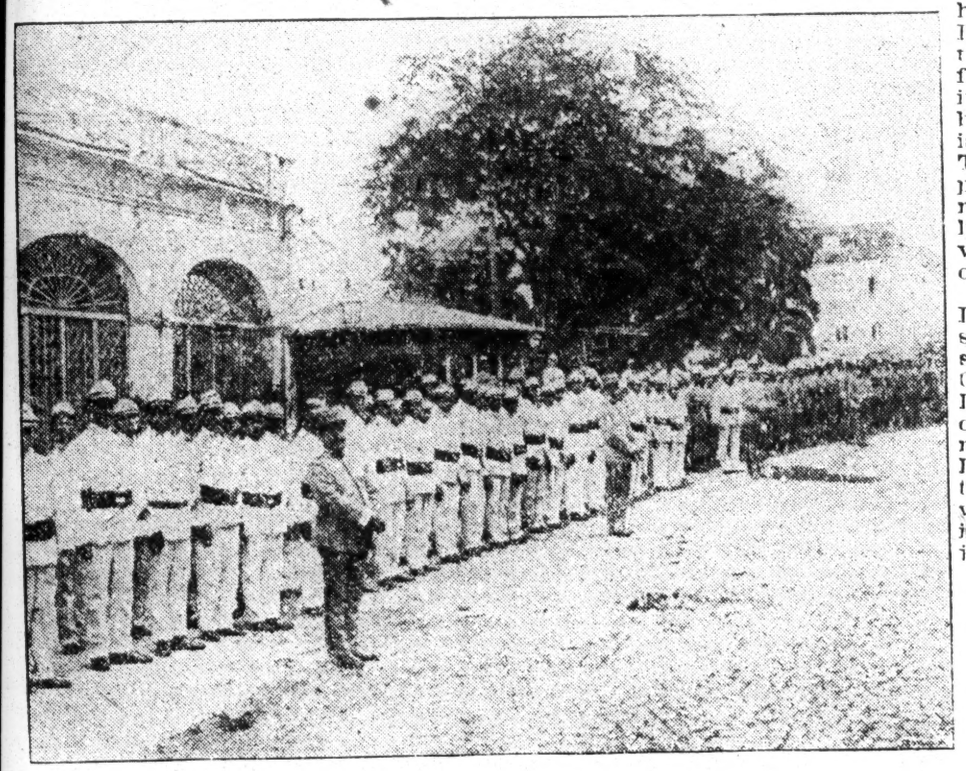
3/25/16

New York City, March 24.—Since the war Brazilians have been coming here to the markets and they have been stopping at the best hotels in this city. Their trade with Americans is so great that great attention is being paid to them. They are black men and speak the Portuguese and Spanish languages. Their interest to New York hotel men has been so great that the bell hops are being taught the languages to interpret them and show them all kinds of courtesies. The society people in the hotels say if they did not speak the language, they would be treated as "Colored-Americans." The question around the hotels that is being discussed is why is it Americans honor people who do not speak their own language and are dark and all colors and will not honor those of this country who are dark, fought for the country, are its first citizens and speak the English language.

Race Problem - 1916

South America

The Bahia Fire Department



MEMBERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Photographed as they were inspected by Mme. Patti Brown, guest of the Mayor, and city officials. This company holds a record for efficiency. Both black and white are shown side by side. It shows in great contrast the difference between the South American Republic and the United States where the Race fire fighters are put in Jim Crow Companies. Here in Chicago we have two hundred companies and the men of Race are confined to one company giving the foreigners all the chance and causing the Race man to wait eight to ten years. The Defender demands segregation in the Chicago Fire Department to stop.

U. S. Must Recognize Social Equality to Invade South America

Chicago Defender 11-25-16

By Roland G. Usher (white)

Author of "Pan-Germanism." "Pan-Americanism," in an article to the white people in the Independent (a white paper).

The European war has made clear as crystal the vital importance of race and blood in all of the closer administrative and political relations between large bodies of men. It has shown that there are inherited unconscious stimuli to action, unexpressed impulses toward union or antagonism into which men are born and which do govern their concerted action and which, in a large measure, geographical barriers and time are not capable of erasing. Whatever "race" may be, whatever part the physical and chemical constituents in the blood play in it, by it the British Empire has been held together and by it the Germans have been united throughout the world in one common bond of sympathy. Without this tie or something closely resembling it, an entire harmony between large bodies of men has ordinarily not resulted. Constitutions and courts, the pressure of armies, common economic interests have in such cases as Ireland, Poland, Finland and Lorraine proved entirely inadequate to supply its lack. Whatever it is, race is unquestionably one of the most potent impulses governing the affiliations of large bodies of men.

One of the most persistent notions championed in the United States today by a considerable body of idealists, sanctioned by the President, favored by commercial interests, is Pan-Americanism. No two men seem to agree in their use of the word and the type and closeness of the bond it denotes vary from an increase of diplomatic friendship to a definite federal government of all the American republics. Nevertheless, it must always include a greater sympathy and comity between citizens of the twenty-one republics in the western hemisphere (Canada always excluded). It tends to an implication at least of the exclusion of Europe and its affairs from this hemisphere and of a desirability and possibility of greater sympathy between inhabitants of the western hemisphere than they have with Europeans. This is the least which the idea can predicate. It must rest upon the definite possibility of an increase in friendly feelings between individuals in the various republics or it will have no democratic basis.

Yet the difference in race between the Latin-Americans and ourselves is an issue of which its advocates are unconscious or which they choose to neglect. Compared to the difference between the Latin-Americans and the great majority of people of the United States, there are no racial differences in Europe; the Irishman and the Englishman, the Pole, the German, and the Russian, the Bavarian, and the Alsatian are in comparison identical in race. The vast majority of citizens in the United States are white, and they look upon the Negro and Indian strains as undesirable constituents to be segregated and minimized. The slightest trace of Negro or Indian blood is sufficient to create a social stigma in most parts of the country and makes impossible social life on an equality with white people. In Latin-America these very strains which we thus stigmatize are present in nearly all of the population. Pure white blood is rare. Many full-blooded Indians have attained prominent political offices; a good many full-blooded Negroes have in some republics done significant work; while the great majority of the population who are neither Negro nor Indian are a mixed race in which the white blood is the least prominent element. In such countries the question of blood does not arise; a man's education and ability are of greater consequence than his parentage; they live in accordance with those precepts which we proclaim. Of this ancestry of theirs and its difference from ours, advocates of Pan-Americanism seem scarcely conscious. Of the treatment which we have advisedly accorded the Negro and Indian in this country they are discreetly silent.

Here is the true obstacle in the way of Pan-Americanism brotherhood, social equality, a friendly intercourse between the countries is impossible at present on account of the race feeling in the United States between the white and Colored races.

The Indian, as such, has never been accorded legal status or privilege in the United States. A ward of the nation, he can neither own property, sue in the courts, nor become a citizen. This stigma on Indian blood must be washed off by naturalization precisely as if he were an alien, as if he had been born in Europe. As some of the better Indians have bitterly said, the scum of Europe are received with open arms, while the lords of the New World are thrust from their own firesides.

While the Negro has technically had legal and civil equality for more than one-half a century, a strenuous and successful fight has been waged in all those parts of the country where the Negro is a significant section of the population to deny him all the outward appearance of social equality. He must ride in a separate street car, sleep in different hotels, sit in different parts of the theater; intermarriage with the whites is in many states illegal; throughout the southern states the Negro has been practically disfranchised; and when he commits a violent crime he is only too likely to be dealt with by a mob instead of by the courts. A sharp, definite line has been drawn between him and the white man.

The difficulty would be less acute so far as Pan-Americanism is concerned if only we could discern some tendencies to soften this line, some probability that the determination of the white race to shove the Negro to one side was becoming less outspoken. Unfortunately the trend of events is to deepen the line between the races, to sharpen and emphasize the difference between them. The disfranchisement of the Negro is becoming more complete. The tendency to deal with him harshly in the courts is certainly not lessened. Most recent and most discouraging of all is a definite attempt in many cities to rob him of the right to acquire property, to choose his residence.

How is it possible that the advocates of Pan-Americanism should fail to appreciate the vital difficulty which our treatment of the Negro and the Indian creates in the path of an extension of brotherly relations with the Negroes, Indians and half-breeds of Latin-America? Do they not see that an equality of relations is not likely to be established on any basis which will not assure those peoples the same privileges in the United States which Americans expect to receive in Central and South America? No real friendship and comity will be possible until we shall advisedly alter our attitude toward the Race question in the United States. At the present writing the probability of any such alteration in public feeling is so slight that the only aspect of Pan-Americanism likely to achieve importance as a practical issue is the extension of commercial relations and perhaps of judicial relations. Until we are ready to accord citizens of the southern republics social equality, all extension of relations with them will be diplomatic in character and neither fundamental nor permanent.

2/3/16.

GOLD, DIAMONDS AND BALATA

Developers of These Sources of Wealth are Colored Natives, as a Rule, as are also the Timber and Other Wood Cutters, Charcoal Burners, Boathands and Droghers—Government Grants Easily Secured.

American Negroes are informed in an open letter written by H. Everard Davis, High and Regent streets, Georgetown Demerara, British Guiana, of wonderfu possibilities for commercial and industrial development which can be found in that country. He cites figures showing that while the colored population is largely in the majority, advantage has not been taken of the natural resources of the country. Untold wealth is lying dormant for lack of exploitation.

Mr. Davis makes an appeal to the American colored people, asking their co-operation in the development of the financial resources of the country, and presents some strong arguments showing why they should do so. He presents a plan which he thinks is feasible and which he believes will open the way to race development and advance along all lines. His letter is as follows:

Open Letter to Our American Brethren by a Colored Guianese.

As you are doubtless aware, British Guiana is sometimes styled in history and other books "a magnificent colony," and much has been said and written about the great possibilities existing here—but to a great extent lying fallow and undeveloped. And meanwhile we Guianese also exist—and that only. The reasons? Ah! so many, so varied, so sad.

At the last census returns to December 31, 1914, the population of this country with its 90,277 square miles was only 309,938, of which 151,088 were colored natives and West Indians, locally distinguished as 118,719 black and 32,364 mixed; 134,463 were East Indians, 10,059 Portuguese, 2,776 Chinese, 3,914 European (white) and 7,648 aboriginal Indians and other races, a very heterogeneous mixture, of which our race is undoubtedly the least progressive. And why? Because of the existence of a sad lack of unity and co-operation hitherto. But some, if not all, of us are now awakened, and but need a little help to start us on the way to unification, independence and success. And so we appeal to you, our strong and successful brethren, to "give us a hand up!"

In analyzing our political economy, we must first peep a little into past history. Years ago, shortly after the time when our ancestors, who were slaves, were freed—the recollection of which period with all its horror and cruel wrongs still causes us dull pain, and sometimes anger—in order to save the staple industry of

WHAT BRITISH GUIANA OFFERS

Possibilities of its Natural Resources Laid Before the Negroes of this Country

New York Eagle

CALLED MAGNIFICENT COLONY

Open Letter from a Colored Guianese Makes An Appeal to His American Brethren Offering Unusual Opportunity.

this country, which was cane sugar, and which through the supine weakness and short-sightedness of the mother country's governmental policy of "open door free trade" was well-nigh ruined, the excuse was made by the white plantation owners that the wage demanded by the colored laborer could not profitably be paid, and rather than abandon the country, the introduction of cheaper labor was decided on. So Portuguese from the Madeiras, Chinese from the British colony of Hong Kong and lastly East Indians were introduced, generally under some form of indenture, to do the agricultural labor necessary to carry on the sugar industry successfully and to compete against the more cheaply produced bounty-fed German and Russian beet sugar, which the British confectionery manufacturers in their greed forcan gain admitted into the markets of the mother country free, placing the produce of their own colonies at a disadvantage and contributing to the depression and backwardness and ruin of the West Indian islands and British Guiana.

The Imported Labor.

The Portuguese and Chinese soon gravitated to what seems to be their natural calling—shop-keeping and the lesser forms of commercialism. The East Indian, who is still being introduced for the sugar plantations, after having served his term of indenture sometimes elects to take advantage of the option of "a grant of land" in lieu of his passage "back home," and he starts in the race for riches either as a cattle or provision farmer and also general merchant of some importance. A considerable percentage of these three races, after having amassed some wealth trek back with it to their respective homes.

The irony of the cheap labor immigration matter is that the colored native being in the majority, contributes largely to defray the expense of the system which is more or less under government control and is paid for out of the public revenue, thereby partly paying for the introduction of a contemporary worker with whom he cannot compete on an economic basis, as the average rate of indentured labor pay is 24 cents per day, a sum quite inadequate for the support of any race but the East Indian.

Here the colored man (which expression I use in the comprehensive American sense, and not with our local and insular meaning) benefits to some extent by the prosperity of the sugar industry, as considerable of the overseers, drivers or foremen and laborers on the heavier tasks, the engineers, pan-boilers, dispensers and porters necessary in the manufacture and handling of this product, are colored natives. But the system of introducing cheaper labor, outlined above, has had the effect of forcing most of us out into other avenues of labor to earn a livelihood, away from the plantations and settled coast lands of our forefathers into the far hinterland where life is more strenuous and trying, with the result that most if not all of the pioneers of the industries of our scarcely developed interior are colored natives. All the gold diggers, diamond miners, timber and other wood cutters, charcoal burners, balata collectors and the army of boat hands and droghers necessary for the carrying on of these industries are colored men. They are hard workers, almost daily risking their lives in their duties, mostly honest and industrious, but ill-rewarded, and so to a great extent improvident and wasteful fatalists, living only in the moment, with no hope for the future, no prospects discontented and envious of their more prosperous brethren, who are rather intolerant of their poorer and less fortunate kinsfolk, and who are considerably imbued with the slave fear and worship of the white man. The white man takes advantage of this, and weans him away from his own, tolerating him so that he can use and also dominate him, and thus keeps the race emasculated and disunited.

OPPORTUNITES IN BRAZIL

South American Country Offers First Hand Knowledge Of The Solving Of The Race Question

Two hundred thousand square miles larger in area than our own United States, or about as large as the whole of Europe, the republic of Brazil warns its northern extent in a tropical sun, and turns its southern provinces to a climate like that of our southern states below the Carolinas. To our Mississippi, the Father of Waters, Brazil opposes the Amazon, the largest tho not the longest river in the world. Three other important river systems, for the most part navigable, put the greater part of the interior in touch with the costal cities, of which Rio Janeiro is the Brazilian New York. The chief articles of trade in Brazil include the cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco and minerals of our own country, and in addition coffee valuable woods and gems. Twenty three millions of inhabitants Negroes, Indians and Portuges chiefly, live and move and work in this chief republic of South America.

In her own quite way, Brazil has been progressive long before the European War caused America to seek another outlet for trade that could no longer cross the Atlantic. America just now begins to discover that the neighbors below the isthumus can entertain us very well while Europe is too busy to give us any of her time. It discovers among other interesting things that they have had race problems just as United States has had, is having, but that they in shorter time have one far more toward a solution. Brazil did not free herselves until ten years after we did, but already Brazil has had a mulatto President, and has now Cabinet officers, Judges, Congressmen, and military officers in every sense proportionate to the fifty percent of Negro population. In the Brazilian Congress, modeled after our own, for example, ninety of the one hundred sixty members bear evidence of Negro descent. Into the melting pot have been thrown indiscriminately Negroes, Portugese, Indians and Spaniards and the result has not been black or white, but Brazilian, in just the same way that Americans are made out of commingling of the polygot of European emigrants that come to our shores.

From the above it would seem that Brazil would be to the educated colored man of today, what United States was to the European in 1850—a new land and a land of promise. From the point of view of climate and tradition, Brazil is the country peculiarly fitted to receive the colored man of this country, and offer him a vision of freedom and opportunity beyond his widest dreams. This is the first great good for the Negro in closer relation with South America, and the second is little less in value.

Brazil offers a present and first hand evidence of the solution of the race problem by intermarriage. This example will not be lost on the American Negro. To him it is becoming plainer and plainer that the longer he remains a group within a group, the longer will the stronger group prey upon the weaker and less numerous. Far from admitting that miscegenation produces an offspring inferior to either, the conviction is spreading, founded on experience, that such offsprings are wise and stronger.

In the current number of the "Crisis", Washington, Douglass, and Coleridge-Taylor are pointed out as examples of intermarriage, supeior in every respect to whites and blacks around them. The "Crisis" finds for this reason "peculiarly opposite" Rev. R. C. Ransom's quote prophecy to the effect, that the race of the future will be black, and not a shade determined by elements of black and white mixed.

Quite a number of colored people may emigrate to Brazil before the Negro is acceptable in the melting pot of America, but in the end Brazil has done an incalculable benefit in showing the Western World "how it should be done."

MOVING THE COLOR LINE.

Seeing the large number of swarthy delegates from South American countries to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which this week concluded its sessions in the capital of the nation, inevitably calls to mind the incident of an American capitalist who attempted to interest the Brazilian government in a projected railway to be owned by Americans but operated by Brazil. The trim black person, who met the capitalist at the door of the official's private office, and after the visitor was seated, asked most politely and in very good English how he could serve him, was abruptly informed that Americans were not in the habit of stating their business to "nigger" servants, and if it was just the same to him, he would speak to the boss. But one thing remained to be done when the reply came that at the present time he was speaking to the Boss, the capitalist arose and left, with apologies to be sure, but without the promise of the franchises. At the present time the color line stops at the Rio Grande. Mexico, Cuba, Haiti and the South American Republics are in large measure singularly free of color prejudice, so that a dark skin is no bar socially or politically, and the highest offices in the giving of the governments are open to those who qualify regardless of color. So it is now, but how long is it going to remain so? How long is it going to be possible to have black delegates to a Pan-American Congress convening in the United States?

In his annual message to Congress President Wison laid much stress on Pan-Americanism, and made a plea for a confederation of all the American republics, wherein all the countries, even the smallest shall have equal and adequate representation. This about-face on the part of the Washington-Administration, from playing the role of guardian and protector to that of first among equals, has been regarded by the other American republics as the dawn of a new era, in which closer relations, social, economic and political, are to be made possible. The Pan-American Scientific Congress has done much to strengthen the feeling of mutuality, and now for the first time South American republics look with confidence and not with suspicion upon the larger and stronger republic of North America. In ending New Year's greetings to President Wilson, Argentine hopes for "closer relationship and mutual esteem between the nations represented in the Pan-American Congress." Chili expresses the wish that the congress "may contribute largely to the solidarity of all the peoples of America." Even Haiti, poor outraged, violated, Haiti cabled "best wishes for success and expression of my sentiments of good will."

"Solidarity of all the peoples of America" to Chili means in reality ALL, to United States WHITE PEOPLES. Closer friendship of United States and South America spells economically, increased wealth, politically, greater prestige to the smaller republics; in our opinion it means as well a moving of the color line across the Rio Grande.

Race Problem - 1916

South America

THE EFFECT OF PAN-AMERICANISM UPON THE DARKER RACES

Bishop Hurst, Dr. DuBois, Prof. Kelly Miller and Dean Pickens Express Interesting Viewpoints in Reply to Queries By Afro-American Concerning Recent Pan-American Congress.

Afro America - 1-15-16

Feeling that the Pan-American Congress and its probable influence on the destiny of Americans of all colors and conditions, was of more than passing interest, the Afro-American sent the following letter to a number of prominent colored Americans. The answers, several of which are appended seem to be unanimous in the opinion that the Negro in the United States has nothing to lose, but rather has everything to gain by Pan-Americanism.

Dear Sir:

In his annual message to Congress, Mr. Wilson laid much stress on "Pan-Americanism". The Monroe Doctrine set forth the United States as the guardian and protector of the Americans; The Wilson Doctrine pleads for a confederation of states, where all, even the smallest states shall have equal and adequate representation. This about-face on the part of the Washington Administration has been accepted by the other American Republics as the dawn of a new era, wherein closer relations social, economic and political are to be made possible.

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In sending New Year's greetings to President Wilson, Argentine hopes for "closer relationship and mutual esteem between the nations represented by the Pan-American Congress." Chili represents the wish that the congress "may contribute largely to the solidarity of all the peoples of America." Haiti, even poor outraged and enslaved Haiti cables "best wishes for success and expression of my sentiment of good will." Regarding these sentiments on the part of the smaller republics as genuine and not mere talk for the love of talking, what is going to be the effect of this closer relationship upon the darker races which form an exceedingly large part of South America? May we ask for a brief expression of opinion in time for his week's issue of the Afro-American.

Very truly yours,
EDITOR AFRO-AMERICAN

My dear Mr. Murphy:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter bearing upon the very interesting topic, the effect upon new Pan-Americanism upon the African element in the Western hemisphere. It is a mathematical axion that the whole is greater than any of its parts and equal to all of them taken together. The sum total of good, therefore, for all of the peoples of the two Americas must, also be good for the various elements of these peoples.

The African constitutes the controlling element in Haiti and San Domigo, and a considered element in the Southern Republics; and an unconsidered element in the United States. It is but natural that the common consciousness of the African contingent will be engendered by this new Pan-American movement.

The American Negro will undoubtedly be stimulated to learn the Spanish language as a medium of communication with his racial brethren south. South America affords a much broader field for the exercise of Negro talent, than the United States, the great difficulty at present being the barrier of language. In my judgment the breaking down of this barrier is a precedent to any general understandng and polling of interest between the Negro elements of the Northern and Southern continents and the adjacent islands of the Western hemisphere."

Yours truly,
KELLY MILLER

My dear Sir:

The rapprochement between this nation and the South American Republics is bound to have some good effect in stopping the growth of color prejudice.

Indian and Negro blood is so widely distributed in South America that there is practically no color line. Any nation, therefore, which proposes to treat South American people like civilized human beings will be compelled to treat colored citizens in these countries in the same way.

Very sincerely yours,
W. E. B. DuBOIS

When two differing things, powers, forces or tendencies are combined, the resultant is different from both components. If the two differing things be opposites, the resulting thing will lie between the two,—of a higher degree than the one and of a lower degree than the other.

There is far more color prejudice and race prejudice in Anglo-Saxon America than there is in Latin America. If the two are brought closer together in sentiment and intercommunication, especially in trade, Latin America will have more race prejudice and the United States may have less. The more powerful and influential component will naturally figure most in the resultant composition; the United States is richer, bigger in population and more pronounced in its anti-Negro feeling than Latin America is in its feeling of interracial brotherhood. Beyond a doubt, therefore, the United States will do more to prejudice and degrade Latin America, so far as darker people are concerned, than Latin America can ever do to redeem the United States,—This is not pure theory: it has been demonstrated in Porto Rico, Cuba and others of the West Indies, wherever Yankee influence has gained the ascendency.

But the question might have been put differently: What influence will the color question have on the proposed Pan-American "get together"? This is what should interest the American statesman. It is my belief that race prejudice in the United States will delay the progress of real union with the peoples of the southern republics. Political treaties and diplomatic speeches are not all-powerful over sentiment. The colored people are influential in many of the Latin Republics, and they will fear American race prejudice, the nearer they get to it and the more they learn of it.—One of the chief reasons why the Germans had the trade of South America is that the people of South America were "mongrels" or "dagoes" to the Yankees, while to the German traders they were just CUSTOMERS.

Can our Anglo-Saxon brethren be self-controlled and fore-sighted enough to force race prejudice into the back ground? Imagine Blease and Vardaman fraternizing with the colored leaders of Columbia or Brazil for the sake of commerce, for the sake of military advantage, or for the sake of any other decent thing under the sun!

If this Pan-American program is pushed, it will certainly make the color question more of an international question. It will therefore hasten the crisis,—which must always come of tendencies continue to grow. Such an event would tend to unite all the darker peoples of the Western World. In any event the Negro in the United States, being the most important colored element and being the man farthest down politically, has nothing to lose in Pan-Americanism.

WM. PICKENS,
Morgan College, Baltimore.

In answer to your question regarding the New Pan-Americanism preached by President Wilson and its effect upon the darker races which form an exceedingly large part of the Southern Republics, I may say that, to my mind, the question itself may be construed as an attempt to introduce an element in Pan-Americanism which is of the east concern both on the part of the United States and the other republics.

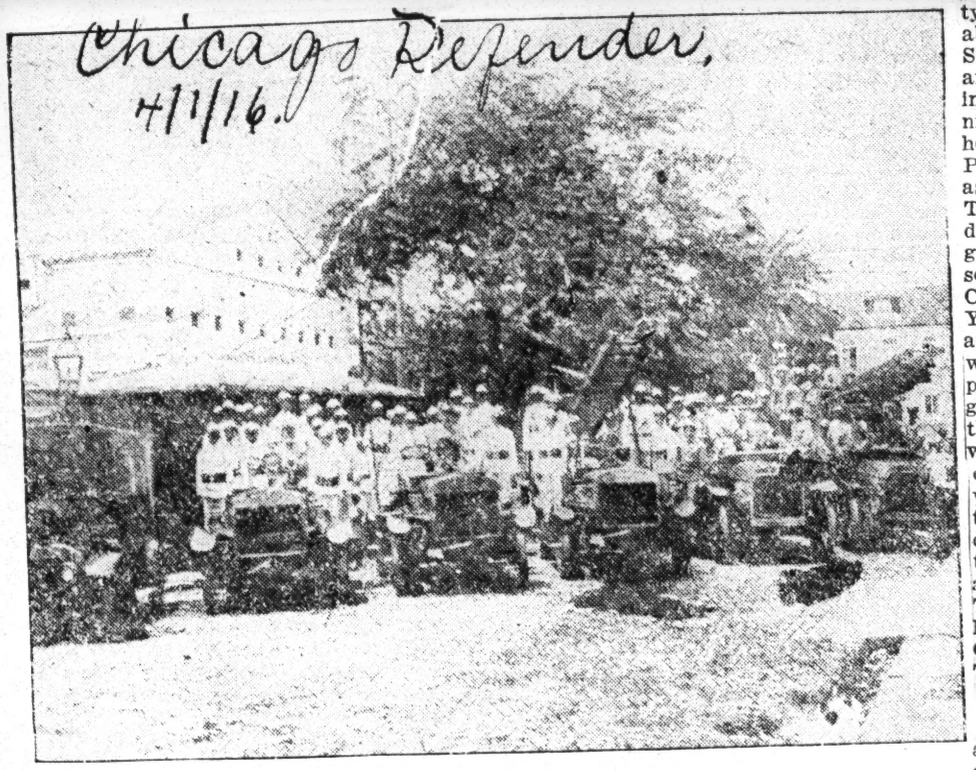
In 1889, there sat in Washington the first Pan-American Congress initiated by Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State. Its purpose was simply to bring about closer economic and commercial relations between the United States and the Southern Republics. The same Congress has met since at regular intervals and at various places. At the first Congress it was made clear that the trade league sought to be established should not be regarded as a step toward political union. It was not to be another Zollverein, which though accepted for trade purposes brought about absolute political union between the forty German States. Recent developments in the life of some of the Southern Republics, viewed from the standpoint of the Monroe Doctrine, naturally have suggested to the United States that a covenant for mutual political and economical advantages should be formulated, and if possible adopted by all parties concerned.

This is the gist of the New Pan-Americanism. The future of the black and of the mixed blood among the citizens of these republics is not a question. I doubt but that if it has been there would have been the least inclination on the part of those countries to accept a discussion of such a proposition.

The Southern Republics know how hypovertical, insincere, unjust and I may add, criminal is this government in its dealing with the black man and they would have discountenanced any movement that tended to jeopadise the social and political well-being of this people.

JOHN HURST

Chicago Defender,
4/1/16.



BAHIA'S FIRE FIGHTERS.

The Modern and Up-to-date Fire-Fighting Apparatus and the Ability of the Black Man to Operate the Same.

COUNTRY WHERE BRAINS COUNT

One of the Greatest Cities in the World, Where Foreigners Must Abide by Laws and Customs of Natives—No American Prejudice Inoculated on Brazilian Soil.

By Anita Patti Brown.

Bahia, South American, March 10.—In my last etter, I said I was about to sail for Bahia. I have made the trip and it was delightful, the weather ideal. The past several months I have become used to steamers—the water seems to have charms for me. Going into Bahia, it looked to be a tremendously large city—it is the second largest city in Brazil. Its population is 280,000, and of this number 95 per cent are colored people. It is said that there are about 5,000 white people in this city. The upper city is situated on an elevation of perhaps 200 feet (say 60 meters) above the water front. It is in this section the finest residences and public buildings and over 100 churches are located. THE REASON THERE ARE SO MANY COLORED PEOPLE HERE IS BECAUSE AFRICANS WERE IMPORTED HERE IN EARLY HISTORY OF BRAZIL, TO FORM THE BASIS OF A WORKING POPULATION, AND AN ADMIXTURE OF THEIR BLOOD IS NOTICEABLE IN THIS AND THE NORTHERN AREAS. These people MARRIED—there was no concubinage like that of the Southern cities of the United States of America. They remained at Bahia and today they are the predominant people. It did my heart good to see them. Before I go further, let me tell about the bluff. It is so abrupt that elevators are built to carry people from one part of the city to another, for it is difficult to climb the steep hills. It is one of the most delightful places for recreation and rest I have ever visited. The hills of the city are beautiful and in the towers you can see for miles and miles. They tell me in the past, sedan chairs were used and those who could afford it were thus carried on shoulders of men. That which has struck me the most forcibly is the women. They are tremendous in size. I never saw such large, handsome women, skin velvet and fleshy. They are the most polite people in the world—women greet each other with a kiss and men embrace each other. No matter about color; this is a custom and society and society ethics. They dress beautifully and seem to adore lace; they love jewelry.

Mme. Patti Brown.

Stopped at Hotel.

I stopped at a magnificent hotel. The proprietor was my color. All the clerks were darker and the guests were all shades, white and colored. I have said there was no discrimination. A theater party was given me and I sat in a box, white and colored, where I could view the whole house, and the attendance was large and the audience white and colored. We think Americans are intelligent—the smartest in the world. That's a mistake, as they would say on State street, Chicago: "There are others." There are fine buildings here, showing great skill, beauty and architecture that compare favorably with any city I have seen in the States. The service at the hotels is fine and I like it so well that I feel like sending for my husband, Arthur. One evening there was a band concert at the hotel. The program was printed in Portuguese. I recognized such selections as "Faust," "Bohemian Girls," "William Tell," "Ramond" and "Ill Trovatore." I dressed for the occasion and it was a gala one. Here I saw the cream of Bahia society. Society at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Ill., or Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, N. Y., could not look prettier and dress more stylish. My heart leaped with joy to see real Colored people, proud, dignified and cultured to their finger tips, moving without restraint among the brain and wealth of Bahia. There was no bar or badge of inferiority on account of color. The orchestra was half white and half Colored. The bandmaster was a handsome dark man and Sousa did not have anything on him as a director. The people were very intelligent and appreciated the high class numbers. The applause was deafening. As I saw him direct this great band, I thought of Captain W. Clark Smith, director of Tuskegee Institute Band.

Colored Men Found Everywhere.

I visited many of the public buildings and found the prevailing men to be Colored. In the post office, a beautiful structure, which had been erected by a Colored contractor, the postmaster was what we would call "high brown." Clerks and carriers were mixed and men of training. In the banks, business houses, stores and the street mechanics were intelligent looking Colored and white men and women, who spoke the Portuguese and Spanish languages. To be understood, one must speak the language. Having studied Spanish with my music and a special course before leaving the State I could talk fairly well myself. Language is the BOND OF UNION, and if yon don't know the language, you are in a "pretty fix." I have learned a great deal which I hope to tell my people in person when I reach the States. It must be borne in mind that I am in one of the most beautiful cities in the world and to describe it, my mind reverts to Dunbar's "Party" when the story-teller said: "You jes' orter been there and seen it fer yer self." Can you imagine the pleasure of meeting a fellow countryman, Mr. J. C. Council, who speaks Portuguese fairly well. I was so happy to hear him speak English. He introduced me to Dr. Jose Oseas and they made it very pleasant for me. Mr. Council lives at Chicago. While the three were out driving, I had a heart to heart talk with Mr. Council about the States. They took me to the most interesting public places here and the churches are a "thing of beauty." The policemen, firemen, street car conductors are all different colors. The most successful doctors, lawyers, newspaper men and thinkers are dark skinned and I met the Archbishop of the Amazonas, who presides over white and Colored in his parish, and he was a Colored man.

The Industries.

Bahia is richly agricultural. Cotton and tobacco are the chief products here. The cotton and tobacco fields are beautiful. Thousands of pounds of these staple goods are shipped to America daily. I was struck to see so much goat-hide. Shoes are made from this raw material in America. There is no wonder that these people are given such fine reception at the hotels at New York City when their merchants go there. Bahia has what the world wants—has what America wants. No wonder the late Booker T. Washington stuck so closely to Industrial and Agricultural Education, for it is such that has made Bahia. The city is a beehive of industry. There are no idlers here. A man is rated at what he is worth and what he can accomplish. Let me say with all the force I can that these people are very industrious, very intelligent and love to work. The State of Bahia has the best diamond mines in Brazil. It had for many years the richest diamond fields in the world, and it was noted for precious stones until 1867 when the diamond fields of South Africa were discovered. I have seen some large diamonds, one costing $20,000. I held it in my hand, but that was far as I could go.

The Kind Needed Here.

From technical observation, the kind of men needed here are men who have a trade, skilled mechanics, dentists and electricians. Men of ordinary caliber, day laborers are not needed here. There are plenty of this class of men here. Chemists who have graduated from one of the big colleges of the United States could get work here. Salaries for such positions are very high. There is a great field here for dentists; men of experience and ability. This is the last place to come for an experiment. There is great room here for electricians and skilled mechanics. I will reiterate, Bahia wants men who are educated and can give something to the country—who can help to increase its wealth in agriculture and industry. They want men, as I said in my last letter, who will "fight for their flag, a flag that will give them opportunity and protection." There are great big openings for men to enter the naval and military schools and no door closed to them on account of color. Great big men of character, with a trade, who can speak the language, no matter what color, are wanted here. I repeat with emphasis again, that unless you are possessed with the requirements I have named, remain at home. I have just been called to Rio De Janeiro and I will write a letter from that city. It's a marvelous place. Will say more about Bahia in another letter. Tell your friends to wait patiently for my letter from Rio—the most wonderful of all the world. Just ran upon a Defender. It was a Godsend. ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION FOLLOWS NEXT WEEK. IT WILL BE ON RIO DE JANEIRO. WILL HAVE MORE TO SAY ABOUT BAHIA

BRAZIL IDEAL COUNTRY FOR BLACK MAN

Equality Everywhere and Foremost Citizens of Republic Are Members of Black Race.

(Special Correspondent.)

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 21.—Few people in the United States, who have not been to this country, can appreciate the vastness and great growth along all lines of the Republic of Brazil. This country may be said to be the elysian field of the Black people. If any doubt exist in the mind of the American white man that the Black people are incapable of self-government he need only to see and study the Black people of this wonderful republic to be convinced. Here they have attained the highest degree of proficiency in every department of human endeavor. In the city of Rio de Janeiro from which this article is written, Black men are owners of the largest business enterprises, some of which employ thousands of men and women and represent millions of invested capital. This city is one of the oldest in the Western Hemisphere and has grown in importance and population until it is now ranked as the sixth largest city in the world. It will be of great interest to the colored population of the United States to know that among the Presidents of this republic the ablest is conceded to have been H. E. Nilo Pecanha, who presided over the destinies of this country as its chief executive from 1908 to 1912. His wise and progressive administration was responsible for an era of development such as the country had not theretofore known. Under his regime six thousand miles of government-owned railroads were built, which connected the capital with every principal city in the republic. Senor Pecanha resides in the city of Rio de Janerio, and is regarded as the elder statesman whose counsel and advice is always sought and adopted on all great government questions. Notable among the high ranking officials of the government who are members of the Black race are the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chief Secretary of Foreign Relations, Secretary of the Treasury and Minister of Education. The form of government is identical with that of the United States. The Congress has, out of its 160 members, ninety-two identified with the Black race. In the Senate twenty-two of the forty members are Blacks. The army and navy are thoroughly representative of the black people. The vice admiral, who is the highest ranking officer in the navy, is a member of the Black race, and officers of the rank of captain and lieutenant identified with the Black race are in the majority. The army is largely officered by race men, all thoroughly trained in every department of the art of war.

Perhaps no country in the world whose population is thirty million, nearly fifty per cent of which is of the Black race, offers such a splendid example of the two races harmoniously living together and developing without friction. Here no such thing as prejudice exist. The whites and blacks are equals in every respect, and no thought of one's color ever enters the mind of anyone, no matter what the occasion. Indeed, if there exist anywhere on earth an ideal spot for the black man it can without doubt safely be said to be the Republic of Brazil.

Race Problem - 1916
United St-t

New York City

The Highly Colored Note

"The Negro is the most highly colored note in the American scene. Sticking a flower behind his ear and whistling gaily as he goes about his idleness, he is the south incarnate. Not just our United States South, but the whole south that stretches towards the Equator and believes that music and happiness and sunshine and love and a full belly are more to be desired than all the pale frugality of the reluctant and arid north. American life—like American humor—is dry. The national picture needs all the unction, all the fatness that a disgraceful charming race like the blacks can add to it. The Negro has already given us the only national music we possess. And his love of color is a thing to be as grateful for as we are for the same quality in the Sicilian or the Andalusian. His genuine delight in long words, in the exuberant and elegant effects to be produced with the vocabulary of King James' Version, may make him in some future day the sacred custodian of English when slang and the newspaper language have entirely supplanted the beautiful old tongue in white mouths."—*Harrison Rhodes.*

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

Treatment of the Negro In the South and North

Atlanta, Ga., March 15, 1916.

Editor Constitution: Your editorial suggesting that the race problem has shifted from the south to the north is literally full of truth. Conditions, as I have observed them lately in New York, Washington and in Atlanta, convinces me that the future scene of race troubles will be north of Mason and Dixon's line. Whenever the negro goes north in sufficient numbers to compete with white labor in any locality trouble is sure to ensue. It has been the custom in some parts of the north to permit negroes to attend white schools, and other privileges, approaching social equality have been extended him, but nowhere except in the south has he been permitted to work at skilled labor. Even in my home city, Dallas, Texas, where the labor unions are dominated by men from the north and where the population comes largely from that section, no negro workman has ever been permitted to lay a brick or perform any work requiring skill in the construction of any building erected in Dallas. The northern people, or some of them, are making a serious mistake in meeting the negro on terms of social equality and at the same time denying him the right to work at skilled labor when he has the capacity to do so. If the negro is ever to rise above his present condition, it will have to be as a race and not as individuals. The fact that a few of them scattered over the north are well dressed and receive much consideration from some people is a positive injury and a great obstacle to his progress, as a race. The negro has peculiar ideas about dignity, based entirely on the "swell clothes" he can wear. The colored porter in a saloon who can sport ten-dollar trousers and seven-dollar shoes is held in greater esteem by his race than the negro who is able to build a house or conduct a farm successfully. No race of people can ever amount to anything without the right perception of dignity and a proper regard for virtue. It is a lamentable fact that the negro, as a race, has made little progress in these essentials during his fifty years of freedom. But, as you say, the southern people are the negroes' best friends; here in the south he must continue to work out his destiny as a race because he cannot exist in large numbers anywhere else. It is true that there is a spirit in the south calling so loud for vengeance over fiendish crimes committed by negro brutes that organized law is sometimes powerless to prevent lynching, but it is a matter of record that the only instance where the mob invaded the state penitentiary, the victim was a white man.

Since I have been in Atlanta I have seen a big apartment house being constructed by negro workmen and I have seen a wholesale candy factory where every workman was a negro. I challenge any city in the north and especially those where the papers have been abusing the south about "unfair treatment of the negro" to show a single instance where the negro is given a like opportunity to make a respectable citizen.

JAMES T. STACEY.

Dallas, Texas.

TIMES STAR

Cincinnati, O.

MELISH UPHOLDS PROTEST OF CHURCH FEDERATION

'Change President Disapproves of Featuring Baptism as "Attraction."

In answer to a complaint regarding an article appearing in the current issue of "The Cincinnatian," which featured a colored baptism as one of the attractions of the young business men's convention to be held in Jackson, Miss., Secretary Fagley of the Federation of Churches Thursday received a letter of approval from President Melish of the Chamber of Commerce "The item is certainly a travesty on religious customs and as such should be severely condemned," President Melish said.

GLOBE

Boston, Mass.

TO AID COLORED RACE.

The Problem in New England Is Discussed at Boston Meeting.

Mrs Butler Wilson and Miss Adeline Moffat of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People spoke last evening at the Business Woman's Club on "New England's Inheritance of the Negro Problem."

It was announced that Moorfield Storey, president of the organization, would appear April 3 before the United States Supreme Court to argue against segregation of negroes in Louisville.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

OCT 6 - 1916

TWO WHITE MEN KILLED IN NEGRO RACE RIOT

BILLINGS, Mont., Oct. 6.—Two white men were shot and killed by seven Negroes last night in a race riot near Nihill, Meagher County, according to word received here early to-day. A third white man is said to have been shot and severely wounded.

Five Negroes and two whites are under arrest at Cushman on a charge of participating in the riot.

Race Problem - 1916
United States

THE AMENIA CONFERENCE

Prominent Members of Both Races Confer on the Race Question.

HARMONIOUS SENTIMENT

Engage in Frank and Open Discussions on Vital Subjects Touching the Negro in America.

ADOPT RESOLUTIONS

Conferees Agree Upon Working Basis of Cordial Cooperation on All Racial Matters—Distinguished Visitors Present.

AMENIA, N. Y.—Fifty representatives of the Negro race of every school of thought and every form of activity held an important conference on August 24, 25 and 26 at "Troutbeck," the country home of Dr. J. E. Spingarn, having been invited by Dr. Spingarn in order that the leaders of thought from every section of the country might freely and frankly discuss vital questions confronting the race and endeavor to ascertain the most advanced position that all might agree upon and hold as vantage ground from which to work for new conquests by colored Americans.

The conference was fully attended, and lasted three days. "Troutbeck" is situated near the village of Amenia, which is eighty-five miles north of the city of New York in the hills of Dutchess County. The members of the conference formed a tent colony and enjoyed camp life throughout the conference. Every phase of the race question was discussed.

Resolutions Adopted.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Amenia, N. Y., August 26, 1916.

Your committee submits the following report for your consideration:

The AMENIA CONFERENCE believes that its members have arrived at a virtual unanimity of opinion in regard to certain principles, and that a more or less definite practical result may be expected from its deliberations. These principles and this practical result may be summarized as follows:

(1) The conference believes that all forms of education are desirable for the Negro, and that every form of education should be encouraged and advanced.

(2) It believes that the Negro, in common with all other races, cannot achieve its highest development without complete political freedom.

(3) It believes that this development and this freedom cannot be furthered without organization, and without a practical working understanding among the leaders of the colored race.

(4) It believes that antiquated subjects of controversy, ancient suspicions and factional alignments must be eliminated and forgotten if this organization of the races and this practical working understanding of its leaders are to be achieved.

(5) It realizes the peculiar difficulties which surround this problem in the South, and the special need of understanding between leaders of the race who live in the South and those who live in the North. It has learnt to understand and respect the good faith, methods and ideals of those who are working for the solution of this problem in various sections of the country.

(6) The conference pledges itself to the inviolable privacy of all its deliberations. These conclusions, however, and the amicable results of all the deliberations of the conference are fair subjects for the discussion in the colored press and elsewhere.

(7) The conferenee feels that mutual understanding would be encouraged if the leaders of the race could meet annuall yfor private and informal discussion under con-

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

AUG 24 1916

The soul of John Brown of Ossawatomie "marched on" for a while at Lake Placid, New York, yesterday. Its reappearance was due to the unveiling of a tablet at the grave, near by, at North Elba, where the body that was hanged at Charleston was interred. It is curious to note that John Brown's soul has been much less peripatetic, less inclined toward marching on, during the last dozen years than at any time since the little rebellion at Harper's Ferry was expiated. Is that because there is not so much occasion for it to march? It is probable. The American negro, for whom Brown laid down his life, is now working out his own salvation, on the basis of whatever merit, whatever native strength, whatever spiritual and physical power, he possesses. The conditions of his existence are not ideal. The vote, which the Constitution was amended to give him, is denied him in a great part of the country. Jim Crow cars and segregation cut him off from the whites. But he is just as free as the white man to improve his condition, to struggle forward on the road of life, to educate his children and brighten their life, to prove himself a man. That was what old John Brown, Ossawatomie Brown, was fighting for, and therefore it is not strange that his soul evinces a tendency to cease marching—to repose in such quietude at last that sometimes it seems as if John Brown were being forgotten. But how intensely alive he was in those war years! Frank Sanborn, in his speech at Lake Placid yesterday, quoted Thoreau's words, anticipating by more than a year the song of "John Brown's Body," and written on July 4, 1860: "I meet John Brown at every turn; he is more alive than ever he was." The vitality of the old ruffian—he was an anti-ruffian ruffian—was a proof that the gallows cannot hang an idea. Brown became an extraordinary power. If now he is no more than a memory, it is because in America slavery is at an end, except as men make themselves slaves; and that form of slavery will never be abolished as long as the world stands.

THE WORLD
VINDICATOR
YOUNGSTOWN, O.

MAR 9

GETTING UP IN THE WORLD.

The colored people of the state capital held a meeting the other night—it may be a fortnight or so since, but that makes no difference, as the purpose of this is to bring home the words of one of the speakers—and there was a speech by the Rev. Dr. E. L. Rexford, more than thirty years ago president of the faculty of Buchtel college, now the University of Akron, and long a familiar figure in the councils of Ohio Universalists. In speaking the doctor tackled the problem of how the colored people were to get at the top of the ladder, and he indicated the way, by being a gentleman in all the word implies. One account of the meeting and reference to the speech laid aside for just this occasion said of the effort:

"His argument was all for uplift, not in a sentimental way, but in the avoidance of miserable little habits that corrode the soul. He indicated that the directest road to getting up in the world was to be a gentleman—a person constantly diligent, constantly courteous, constantly kind and obliging, and doing little stunts in making others happy. He instanced the most common personal habits, like chewing wax and tobacco, and drinking and talking loud and keeping dirty front yards, and back yards, too, and a score of the shortcomings to which the people listened with patience and approval."

Now you can just forget the color of the occasion and apply all those words in a general way, right and left, for people are found on every hand every day who far forget themselves and places and fall short of being gentlemen. The fact of the matter is, the Christian religion in particular and all the other living religions are founded upon gentlemanly conduct. Nowhere will one find more gentlemanly conduct revealed than in the life of the Man of Nazareth, whose preaching had to do so much with conduct.

Don't lose sight of the fact that your sign is out, brother, to be read of all men, and it proclaims to all who pass whether you are gentleman or not. The condition of your premises and their relation to your next door neighbor tell the story. So does your conduct at the street cars, the steam cars, the jitney 'bus for that matter. There of all places the demand upon you is to be as much of a gentleman as you would [illegible] barber shop where you'll wait the call of "Next!"

EAGLE

There is much meat for thought in the vigorous plea for the colored people of America, which Dr. DuBois made before the Women's Club in Brooklyn yesterday. We have never faced the race problem squarely, and it is bound to grow more serious as time goes on. The American negro does not have equal rights with the white man; he is not permitted to vote in all States of the Union; he suffers insult and discrimination in a hundred ways. What are we going to do about it?

EVENING POST

New York City

JUN 3 1916

NO RACE PROBLEM, SAYS THIS SOUTHERN WOMAN

WHITE AND NEGRO LIVING TOGETHER IN HARMONY.

Stronger Bending Every Effort to Help the Weaker, Asserts Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, Daughter of United States Senator from Alabama — Considers Lynching an Act of Those Whose Mentality Has Been Arrested—Educating the Negro.

That eradication of illiteracy in the South, both among the whites and the blacks, will be a potent force for stamping out mob lynching, is the belief of a Southern woman, Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, of Montgomery, Ala., who here in New York for conference on an educational campaign. Mrs. Owen, the daughter of John Hollis Bankhead, United States Senator from Alabama, considers lynching the practice of those whose mental and moral development is seriously arrested, and who have not had the

benefit of parental character-moulding. These people, she says, have not been taught restraint and will control. They have not been shown their true obligations to the community and to national justice. In her investigation of social and educational conditions in the South —Mrs. Owen is editor of the Educational Section of the Montgomery *Advertiser*— she has found that the lynch mob is actuated simply by a misguided sense of personal obligation to dole out punishment or justice.

"But the general attitude of the South in this pitiful matter is much misunderstood," said Mrs. Owen this morning. "Southerners are opposed to lynching as a legal process. In one State they have begun agitation for legislation which would automatically remove a sheriff from office in whose community lynching occurred. They know that not all Southern sheriffs are as vigilant in this respect as they might be. But they do know that the general impression is abroad that the lynch mob of the South is a far more representative group than it is.

CONSCIOUS OF ITS UNLAWFULNESS.

"Remember, those who take part in these affairs are men who keep their identity hidden, who come out in the dark in a small body. This very manœuvre must show to the South and to the North, too, that they are conscious of the unlawfulness of the act, morally and according to statute. There has been considerable decrease in later years in the number of lynchings, and I am glad to say that in our State of Alabama we attribute this to the work done to bring to our white people and colored people a better civilization, by literacy schools, by correlation of church and day schools, and by comprehensive welfare campaigns.

"To secure the best results from such work we must have the confidence of the white and negro population. I want to straighten out right here the misunderstanding which I have found in the North of the feeling of Southerners for the negroes, especially on the part of Southern women. It is wrong to say that these recent lynchings have made us fear the negro. This is absolutely untrue. We do not live in fear or under any menace by their presence. This erroneous idea has been spread broadcast to the detriment of the South. It has kept away desirable white immigration. Negroes are devoted and satisfactory laborers. They are splendid with children. Of course, the untrained youth of any nation is careless. They have to go through a certain amount of experience to arrive at reliability. Southern women remember with pride how the negroes stayed at home during the Civil War and protected the women. That was their great testing time."

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE SOUTH.

Mrs. Owen called attention to the fact that in the South there were to-day about ten million colored people, about half the white population. She said that the South was working out the salvation of these ten million blacks with little outside help; that since the war began, Southern State departments through their State Treasuries had paid out for the training and help of the negroes $160,000,000. To this amount contributions from the negroes in the form of taxes were negligible. The South has provided schools for the negro children and white children alike. They meet the criticism that Southern educational standards are low with the answer that their funds are doing double duty, that they are sharing with the negroes at their door, at the same time reiterating allegiance to their creed of the conservation of racial integrity.

"What the men and women of the South can do to rid the States of the stigma of mob lynching is concerned with fundamental principles," said Mrs. Owen. "It is just as wrong to take the act of the mob as representative of the feeling of the South as it is to take the negro pervert who commits the crime as representative of the negro race. When the negro men and women who are the victims of these lynching outrages; when the white men who lose their self-respect and restraint to such extent as to perpetrate them receive the uplift of higher mentality and its concomitant elevation of morals, lynching will be but dark history.

ALABAMA FIGHTING ILLITERACY.

"Toward this end the State of Alabama is thoroughly aroused. Literacy schools have been established throughout the State in which there are volunteer teachers. This year we have been able to provide these centres for negroes. Our slogan for the campaign is 'Illiteracy. Let's Remove It.' We have now a new adult textbook from which the grandmothers and grandfathers can read more pertinent things than 'I see a cat.' This adult textbook has the essentials of spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic in such form as can easily be grasped. The subjects are the crops, the rain, and things which these old people know. Fifty-one per cent. of the State revenue is being devoted to education.

"To help lay a sound foundation for this work we have had the valuable assistance of the press, which has marked the last year with a noticeable change of attitude toward the education of the negro. In several of the Southern newspapers there are departments for them containing accounts of their progress. This not only helps the negroes, but keeps the white population informed and interested. Religious circles in the South have come out for the educational campaign. Groups from the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have begun the training of young men and women, offering a course in the study of negro life which has been well patronized. Kindergartens and playgrounds for colored children have been opened.

THE ADULT SCHOOLS.

"I wish you Northerners could look into these little Alabama adult schools for reading and writing. The gaunt figures of the mothers and fathers coming plodding along the back-country roads in the evening, bringing their numerous children. They hang their roadside lanterns on the wall. The children go to sleep on the floor, while the parents labor with learning to write their own names and such elemental things. Such laborious learning, while it gives them a new dignity and self-respect, does a greater thing than this—it gives them an interest in education. There was evidence enough of this in the fact that when the Alabama schools reopened after a summer of adult teaching, the attendance of the children in every community was doubled. We have carried our teaching to the prison camps—in one the leader has been an inmate of the prison. We have so correlated the Sunday school and the day school that a child who receives good Sunday marks will receive credit in the day-school schedule. There are other things to be taught the little negro boys and girls of the South besides reading and figures. In the main, secular education does but two things—provides economic self-support and moulds character. Education of the moral spirit must be a complementary factor in their development. This the people of the South fully realize and are working toward.

"But if we are to overcome the lynching evil with the greatest efficiency and thoroughness, we must not hold before us the acts of moral perverts as examples of the tendency of the entire race. Our faith and confidence in the negro must not be displaced by fear and suspicion. This would retard, if not entirely prevent, accomplishment. We have no race problem in the South; the two peoples are living in harmony, the stronger bending every effort to help the weaker."

Race Problem - 1916
United States

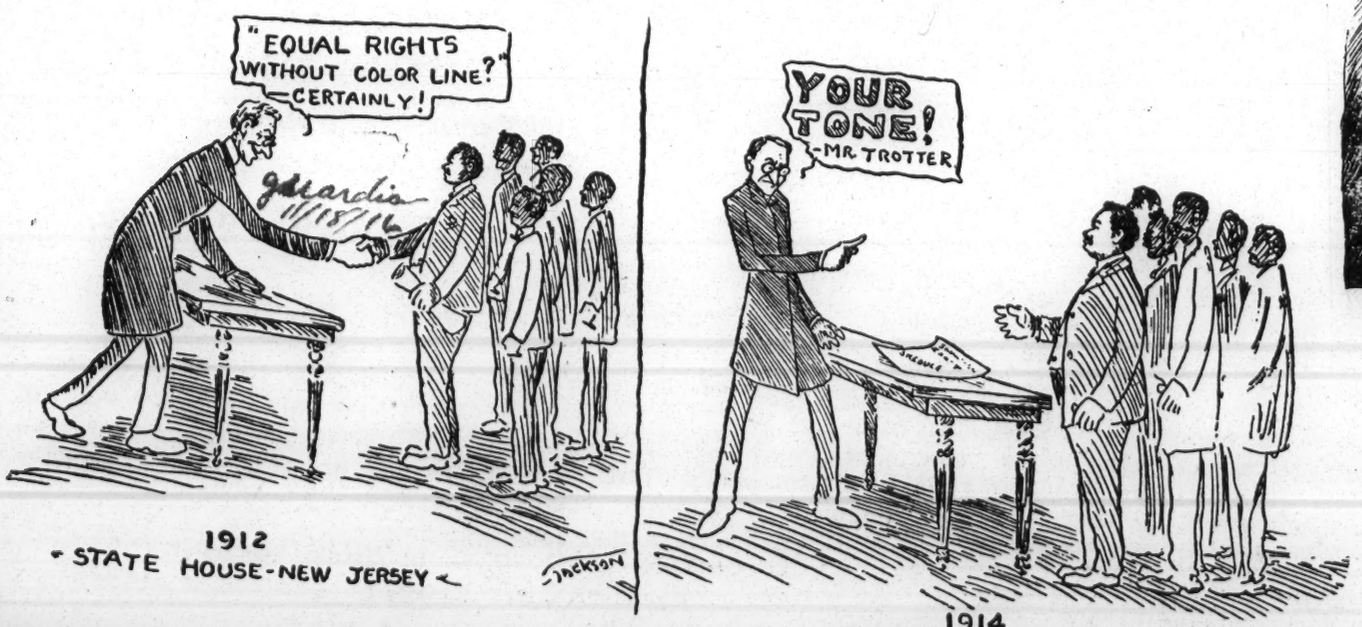
2

ILLUSTRATION OF THE STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE TO BLACK BATTALION 1906-1912, IN WHICH GUARDIAN FOUGHT WITH SEN. FORAKER AND SAVED RACE FROM OPIUM

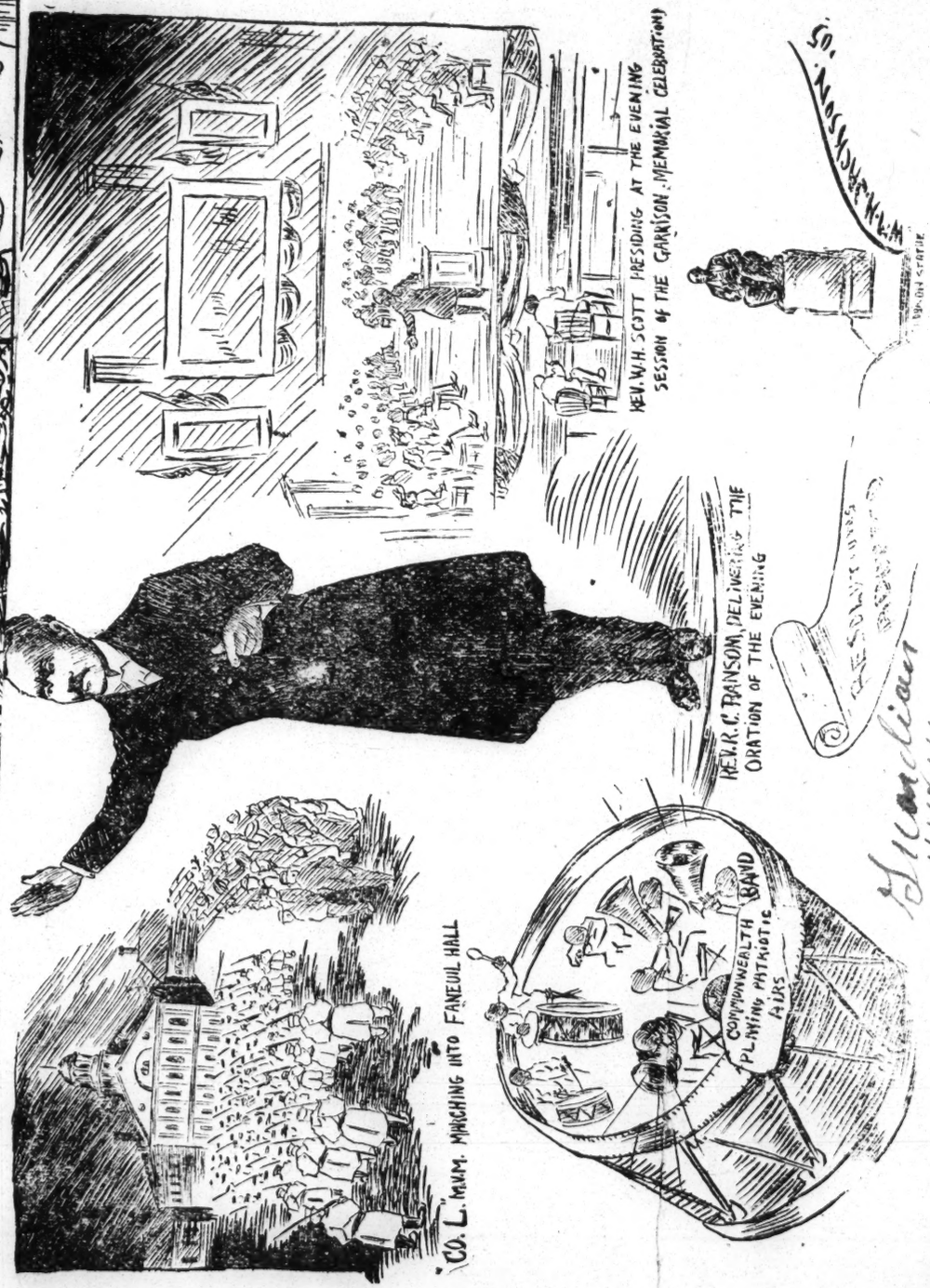
JOKE CARTOON ON DR. "BENNIE" IN 1908 WHEN N. M. A. FIGHT BETWEEN SEGREGATION AND ANTI-SEGREGATION FORCES IN BOSTON WAS LED BY GUARDIAN OUTSIDE THE CONVENTION.

THE GREAT FIGHT IN MASS. AGAINST EXTRADITION OF MONROE ROGERS TO THE SOUTH, LED BY LATE REV. W. H. SCOTT AND C. G. MORGAN, ESQ., WHICH GUARDIAN HELPED, SAVING ROGERS FROM MOB WHEN EXTRADITED IN 1903.

TYPICAL GUARDIAN CARTOON O N LYNCHING AND HYPOCRISY IN AND OF U. S. A.



THE TROTTER-WILSON INCIDENT IN PROTEST OF FEDERAL SEGR EGATION AND PLEDGING OF WILSON IN 1912—WORK OF EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE HELPED BY GUARDIAN.


REV. W.H. SCOTT PRESIDING AT THE EVENING SESSION OF THE GARRISON MEMORIAL CELEBRATION
REV. R.C. RANSOM, DELIVERING THE ORATION OF THE EVENING
CO. L. M.V.M. MARCHING INTO FANEUIL HALL
COMMONWEALTH PLAYING PATRIOTIC AIRS

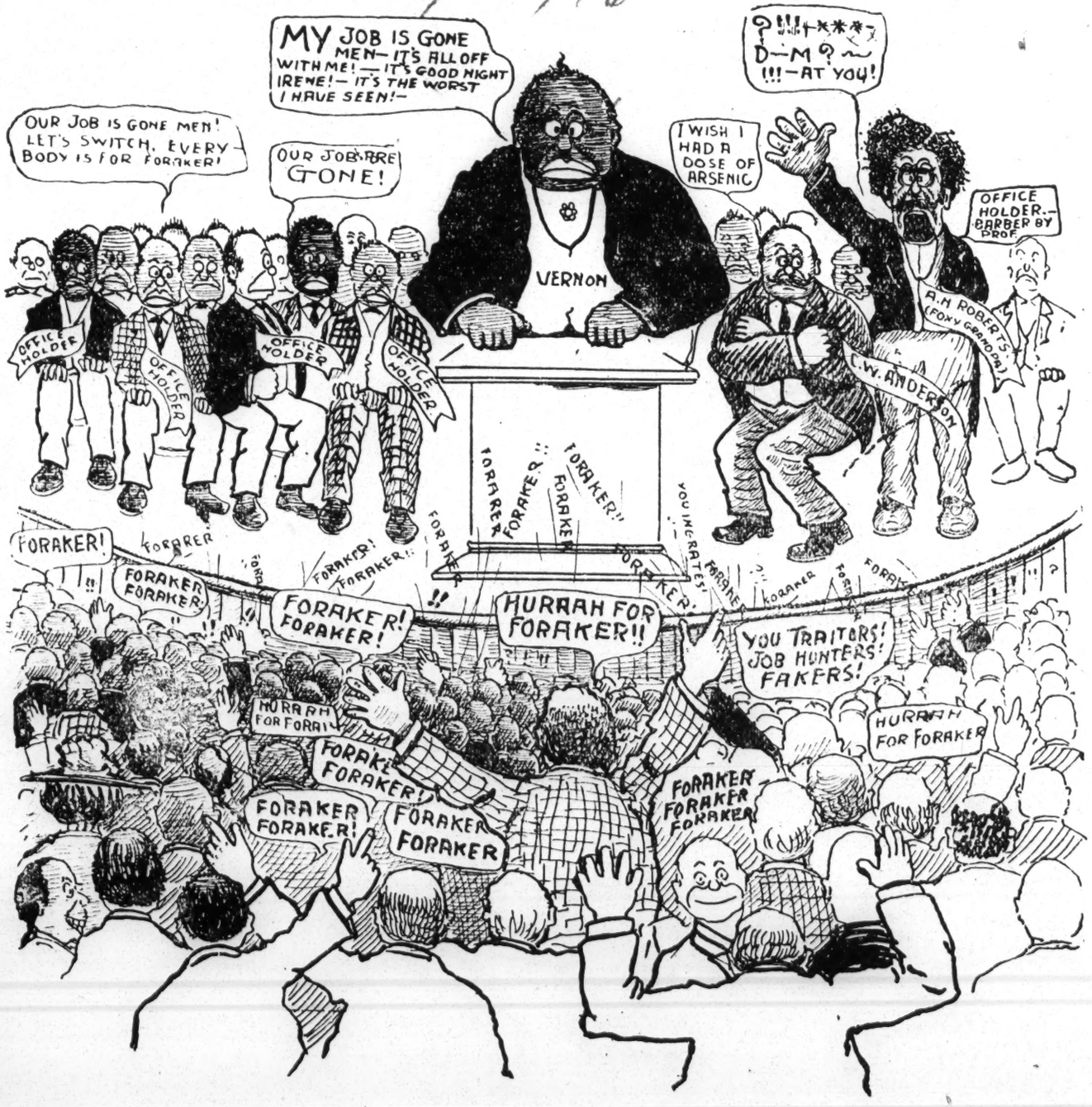
FINAL SESSION OF GARRISON AND OF ABOLITIONIST MEMORIAL

Race Problem – 1916
United States

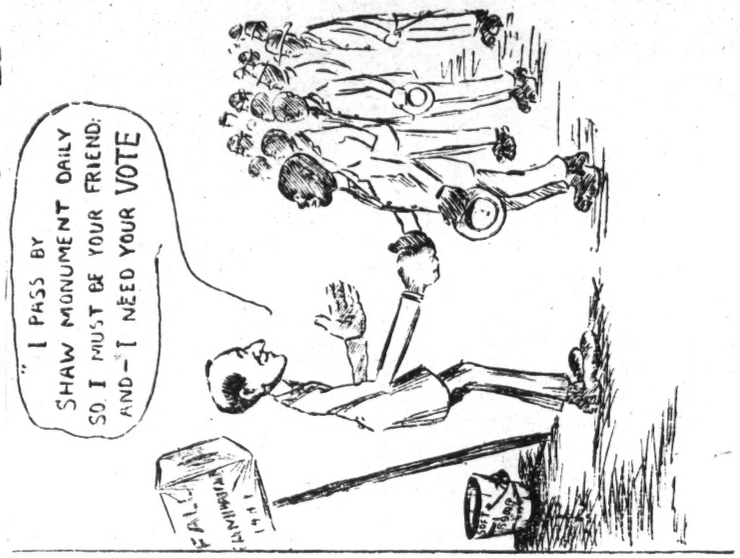
15th ANNIVERSARY --- TYPICAL GUARDIAN CARTOONS IN MIDDLE OF IT'S STORMY CAREER

Guardian 15th Anniv'y Celebration, Sunday, Nov. 26, 3 p.m.

Guardian 11/18/16


MY JOB IS GONE MEN— IT'S ALL OFF WITH ME! — IT'S GOOD NIGHT IRENE! — IT'S THE WORST I HAVE SEEN!—
?!!!+***-
D—M ?~
!!!—AT YOU!
OUR JOB IS GONE MEN! LET'S SWITCH, EVERY BODY IS FOR FORAKER!
OUR JOB ARE GONE!
I WISH I HAD A DOSE OF ARSENIC
OFFICE HOLDER.—BARBER BY PROF
VERNON
A.H ROBERT'S (FOXY GRANDSON)
C.W. ANDERSON
OFFICE HOLDER
FORAKER!
FORAKER FORAKER
FORAKER! FORAKER!
HURRAH FOR FORAKER!!
YOU TRAITORS! JOB HUNTERS! FAKERS!
HURRAH FOR FORAKER
FORAKER FORAKER FORAKER

THE "BATTLE OF QUINN CHAPEL," CHICAGO, JUNE 1908, AT OPENING OF REPUBLICAN NAT'L CONVENTION, WHEN FORAKER REPUBLICANS AND EQUAL RIGHTS MEN TOOK MEETING FROM THE "BLACK CABINET" AND TURNED IT AGAINST TAFT.



THE POLITICAL FIGHT FOR SELF-RESPECT ON DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF BOSTON IN 1911 LED TO SUCCESS LARGELY BY HELP OF THE GUARDIAN, SECURING POSITION FOR RACE IN PERSON OF JAS. G. WOLFFE, ESQ.

STATUE OF WENDELL PHILLIPS BY CITY OF BOSTON, UNVEILED JULY 5, 1915, SECURED BY W. PHILLIPS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION MOVEMENT STARTED BY EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE, EDITOR TROTTER A SPEAKER, ALL HELPED BY GUARDIAN.

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST "BIRTH OF A NATION" ON BOSTON COMMON APRIL, 1915, LED BY COLORED CLERGY. HELPED BY EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE AND THE GUARDIAN.

Race Problem—1916

United States

FOR WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING?

LOYALTY IS THE ONE VIRTUE that is truly ours as a race. To live under a flag that not only fails to protect you, but seemingly encourages its favored subjects to ill treat you, is in itself enough to drive every spark of loyalty out of any but the most dependable citizens. The war with Mexico and the threatened war with the old world powers is beginning to have its effect, the dog isn't being kicked around quite as freely as before, in fact he is patted on the back and called "good doggie," but only for a purpose, and that purpose is a selfish one.

In the Mexican situation the 24th and 25th infantry and the 9th and 10th calvary are doing the major portion of the fighting. They are the advance guard, the first to get mowed down by the enemy's bullets, they are making excellent breastworks and saving the white soldiers that they might return to their own firesides unscathed. Perhaps to renew the persecutions of the race, a portion of which stood many times between them and the grave. And this is justice and gratitude as we find it in this the greatest of all countries.

Questions that must be embarrassing to the white people are asked through the daily press, by the thinking people of our race. One writer wishes to know what the status of the American Negro will be who acquitted himself so honorably in the Mexican situation, and offered the dearest thing he had to offer—his life—in the defense of the nation, when he recrosses the boundary and returns to his native land, his by forcible adoption, and meritorious service? What will his country offer him in appreciation of his willingess to serve her? Will he return to find the prejudice more tightly drawn than when he left? Will he return to find the different avenues of endeavor by which he could serve his country in time of peace, as he did in time of war, closed against him by discrimination of the most idiotic and nonsensical sort?

Will he return to find members of his race living in squalid, disease-breeding localities, in the larger cities of our country, restricted to those sections alone by segregation ordinances, practically refusing to allow his people to live in decent homes and breathe pure, fresh air in abundance. Will he return to find flagrant discriminations from the treasury building in Washington to the coast of California, anywhere and everywhere, against him and his people?

What will he say regarding Negroes enlisting for military service while this present regime of hatred of all things black continues? What will be the feelings of this bronzed defender of the nation when he realizes for what he has fought? Perhaps the nation is not awake to the fact that the expedition has caused the Negro to take stock of himself, and see what he really has to fight for.

SUN

New York City

MISS WILSON FACES QUIZ IN THE HOUSE

Talks of Pure Democracy in Urging Schools as Forum Centres.

COLOR ISSUE IS RAISED

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, as the chief advocate for the bill permitting the use of schools as forum centres for the discussion of public questions encountered obstacles to-day when she appeared with a number of proponents of the measure before the House Committee of the District of Columbia.

The committee raised the color question and cast some doubt on the advisability on taking school buildings out of the hands of the Board of Education.

On these points Miss Wilson was subjected to a severe quiz. To the perplexing inquiries she replied promptly, receiving the plaudits of the large audience which gathered to support the public forum movement.

Miss Wilson as the chief speaker in behalf of the bill, which applies to the District of Columbia, said it would be a model for the States. The school forum idea, she explained, tends toward the pure democracy in which people rule themselves. She pictured school buildings as centres of discussion and capitols for the little democracies surrounding them.

Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina asked whether there was anything in the bill to prevent colored residents near a white school from using it along with white residents. Miss Wilson promptly replied she did not think such a provision should be embodied in the law.

"I think that is a question which will settle itself," she said.

"It will have to be settled before this committee does anything about it," Mr. Ragsdale said brusquely.

Other witnesses came to Miss Wilson's assistance by saying that the line of distinction would be preserved between white and colored schools.

"We are supposed," she added, "to have caused the introduction of iniquitous legislation which permits school meetings on Sunday afternoons. Personally I believe Sunday meetings are a good thing, but that is not a matter for Congress to decide and there is nothing in the bill about it."

Representative Focht of Pennsylvania suggested that the bill, by giving school superintendents considerable power in school form activities "created little czars, rather than pure democracies."

Miss Wilson disputed this, but said that she believed school buildings paid for by the people should be entirely in the hands of the people.

Mr. Focht then inquired if the witness believed in pure democracies.

"No," replied Miss Wilson, "not yet, but perhaps after a long time. But I do believe in a system whereby representatives of the people who know what the people want have some way of expressing themselves."

BERT WILLIAMS GIVES AN EARFUL ON 'SOCIALLY ALOOF' TO NORTHWEST NEWSPAPERS

New York News 1-13-16

Country's Leading Comedian Says Colored Man Who Holds Himself Detached Is Happiest in the End.

Out in Minneapolis Bert Williams, the colored comedian, has given the local newspapers a rather remarkable interview on the subject of the colored man and his proper place in society, and he has been so candid and startling in some of his statements that throughout the Middle West many newspapers have commented upon them editorially.

Here are a few of William's sidelights on his own people:

"The colored man who holds himself detached is happiest.

"The colored man who tries to get into the white man's class is making a sad mess of it.

"There is no such thing in the world as social equality.

"The poor white man 'kids' himself into believing he is as good as any other white man.

"The rich white man derives much solace from contemplation of how much better he is than the poor white man.

"The colored man with money has it all over the poor white man without money.

"The whole proposition of social distinction, viewed from a detached position, is humorous."

Mr. Williams evidently has no illusions about the social status of any member of his race.

"I have no social ambition myself," he remarked. "Individualism is my guide word. I went through high school as a youth and had ambition. Once, like Eddie Foy, I fancied myself playing Hamlet. But I discovered that pigment in the skin made a difference. Did I break my heart over it? Not at all. The world says that since some people are white and some are colored there must be some distinction made—a social distinction. I accepted the inevitable. If there are public places that do not want to serve me—well, they are the public places I do not care to patronize. From the white man's standpoint I am socially out of it with a large body of citizens. But look at it from my standpoint. Consider my position of social aloofness. And consider my independence. And money in my clothes.

"Colored boys of good looks and education who have come out of school to face the world and who have run into what I ran into when I started, have come to me and asked me what to do about it. My answer is always the same. 'You are a colored man; then just be what you are. As to social recognition, forget it. Develop yourself individually, and individualism will make you far more distinguished among men than you would be if you were merged in the mass of white men, most of whom live humble lives, never have much money and never gain any prominence in the world.'"—Morning Telegraph.

Negro Race Conference

the Louisiana Reporter

To Be Held in Columbia February 6 to 9, 1916

1/8/16.

Columbia S C Dec 29 1915

To the Colored People of South Carolina;

I want to remind you of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Negro Race Conference. It meets February 6 to 9, 1916, in Columbia, S. C. Most of the meetings will be held at Benedict College, and a free barbecue dinner for the Farmers is to be given on Tuesday, February 8. Among the speakers who are to be here that day—if they are living—to preach are Dr. C. T. Walker of Agusta, Ga., Dr. Weston Bruner, of Atlanta Ga., Dr. John E. White recently of Atlanta, without a doubt, the greatest white preacher in the South. Remember that Tuesday will be a day of "Evangelism." It will be urged that ministers of all denomination be present. The afternoon of the eighth is devoted to a Laymen's movement among the colored Baptists, when when Colonel H. K. Bailey, is the speaker and Mr. B. E. Greer President of the Judson Cotton Mills, of Greenville S. C. I have already given the names of prominent laymen who called the meeting. Also Miss Mary C. Jackson, one of the greatest women of the South will be here to speak on Monday, the seventh. Dr. B. F. Riley of Birmingham, Alabam, the Negroes' greatest friend, will stay here during the entire session, and he will speak in the white churches in Columbia as well as deliver several addresses at the Race Conference.

I assure you that the railroad rates will be the cheapest we have had—1 1-2 cents each way.

If you are coming you must write to Mr. I. S. Leevy, Jr., 1221 Taylor Street; Columbia South Carolina.

Mr. John Sallie of Louisville Kentucky, the great evangelistic singer will be in Columbia two weeks to train a choir of fifty voices to sing during the Race Conference.

A full program will be issued next week but don't forget that Doctor J. H. Green, of Knoxville Tennessee the most successful physician in the South on the cure of pellagra will spend two days with us. He is a Negro physician and has spent much time in Italy and Paris. He has a record that no other physician has in the South. A local committee will get out a full programme to be published later. Get ready to come.

Richard Carroll President

TIMES

New York City

JUL 7 1916

AN AMERICAN'S RACE EGO.

What It Suffers from Contact with Foreign Countries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Mr. P. A. Valle has commented on my remarks about the lack of confidence in their own country and institutions displayed by many Americans, I hope that you will grant me a little more space to answer his objections.

That his experience with Americans should be the opposite from mine is perhaps not quite as "curious" as he seems to think. For one thing, the fact that he is of a different nationality would have some influence on the matter, and for another thing it looks to me as though he were judging us by that class which I specifically excluded in my first letter. It is human nature the world over for people whose opportunity at comparative observation is limited instinctively to consider that to which they are accustomed unquestionably the best possible. The point which I wished to bring out was that the American who really becomes familiar with foreign countries seems to become unduly impressed with what he sees there and to magnify the weaknesses of his own institutions while belittling the weaknesses of others. He fails to realize the power and greatness of the United States—as compared with other countries—to their full extent, and therein he differs from the members of other nationalities. It is this characteristic of the American which causes his lack of confidence in himself as a world citizen.

To Mr. Valle's accusation that I may not know the fine points of distinction between an "Englishman" and a "Britisher" I plead guilty. I used the word in its colloquial sense, namely, to designate a native citizen of the British Empire. An "Englishman," I presume, is a native citizen of

England proper. Just exactly what this excursion into the field of philology has to do with the question in hand I fail to see. I gather, however, that the gist of Mr. Valle's somewhat involved argument is that, while an Englishman might possibly say what I imputed to the Britisher at large, the overseas Briton never, never would. If this interpretation is correct, then it becomes my painful duty to inform your correspondent that this question, which nobody ever heard him ask, was put to me verbatim by a pure-blooded Briton of the Colonial variety. But again I say, I do not quite understand just how all this affects my claim that the American does not fully appreciate the value of his heritage.

As to the statement I made that there are 100,000,000 white people in the United States, I must admit a slight poetic license. For the sake of euphemism I said a hundred instead of ninety-two. And at that my statement was very much more nearly correct than Mr. Valle's when he says that out of a total population of 100,000,000, 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 are black, brown, or yellow "citizens." According to the census of 1910, the population of the United States and outlying possessions, excluding the Philippines, in that year consisted of 82,600,000 whites, 10,200,000 negroes, and 600,000 others—the census definition of "negro," by the way, being "any person having some proportion or perceptible trace of negro blood." From 1900 to 1910 the white population increased 15,000,000 and the negro population 1,000,000, so that for 1916 a total of 92,000,000 whites, 11,000,000 negroes, and 600,000 others is undoubtedly conservative. To say, therefore, that there are 100,000,000 white people under one Government in this country of ours should hardly be far enough wrong to not only amaze but even amuse a gentleman who can magnify 11,600,000 into 30,000,000 without a bit of effort.

Concerning the last paragraph of Mr. Valle's letter there is very little to say. Naturally, I did not mean to infer that each and every inhabitant of the United States is a shining light of intelligence. What I wished to indicate was that the nation as a whole possessed intelligence and energy to a high degree, and I am sure that the majority of your readers will have so understood me.

W. C. KRETZ.

New York, June 30, 1916.

TRAVELER & EVE. HERALD

Boston, Mass.

MEXICO VS. GEORGIA

A Striking Parallel in Lawlessness Called to the Attention of President Wilson.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

In the current Crisis Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois prints an extremely effective parallel to Mr. Wilson's ultimatum to Carranza, applying the same language in a letter to the Governor of Georgia which "was not written to Georgia by Woodrow Wilson." Whereas, Mr. Wilson wrote to Carranza that "for three years the Mexican republic has been torn with lawlessness, the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties . . . have been destroyed or rendered non-productive," the letter that Mr. Wilson might have written to Georgia reads:

> For three years the state of Georgia has been torn with lawlessness. The lives of Americans and also aliens have been sacrificed. Fifty-six persons have been lynched, property has been destroyed, and homes violated. Peaceful citizens have been systematically driven from their homes and occupations.

In his notice to Carranza the President wrote:

> . . . If the Mexican government is unwilling or unable to give its protection by preventing its territory from being the rendezvous and refuge of murderers and plunderers, that does not relieve this government from its duty to take all the steps necessary to safeguard American citizens on American soil. The United States government cannot and will not allow bands of lawless men to establish themselves upon its borders with liberty to invade and plunder American territory with impunity.

By simply changing the word Mexican to "of Georgia" and "upon its borders" to "within its borders," the cap fits Georgia precisely.

More than that, as in Mexico, the outrages in Georgia are continuous. Thirteen American citizens have been done to death in Georgia without legal procedure since the beginning of the year, and there is no evidence that these cruelties of the Middle Ages will soon cease, despite the rising tide of public sentiment against them. Every candidate for Governor has had to come out against lynching, and the leading newspapers of the state are speaking out about it with courage and force. None the less, the bill to give the Governor the power to try and to remove any sheriff for cause—a cause being the loss of a prisoner to a mob—was killed in committee; and the Governor, in his recent message to the Legislature, failed to rise to his opportunity. He palliates lynchings by explaining that a lynching is really a "genuine battle," and by bombastically saying that "human life, property rights, regard of self—all of these are lost sight of in the presence of the awful purpose which burns and boils and roars in the cauldron of the soul of the conspirators." After this eloquent effort he meekly suggests that the true remedy is the stamping out of the crimes that lead to friction between the races, the keeping of liquor from both whites and blacks, and a reform of the criminal procedure. Finally, he asks for "such additional legislation as may be necessary to bring about a complete cessation of the lynching evil in our land."

Of course, the Governor knows very well that the crime, or alleged crime, has little to do with the lynching. Of what use is it to exhort the Negro to obedience to law when it is on record that his fellows have been lynched in a single year both for informing as to a criminal and for not informing as to a criminal; for giving evidence and for refusing to give evidence; for turning state's evidence, for jilting a girl, for violation of contract, for threatened political exposures, and in numerous cases for no crime at all? The sin of the American woman who had splinters run into her and was then burned slowly alive by white gentlemen in Mississippi was simply that the mob, having failed to capture her husband, was bound to have its fun anyway. If Carranza or Villa's men were to do such a thing to an American, it would be considered reason for wholesale revenge. After the horror of the Frank lynching the Governor of Georgia has no more ringing words than those we have quoted

It is not sufficient, of course, merely to pass a law giving a Governor the right to remove a sheriff who is derelict. In Ohio the statute has worked well; Waco, Tex., has added to the shame of its recent burning by refusing to act, although there is such a law in that state. The judge whose court was violated, the court officers, the newspaper men, practically everybody, know who the ringleaders were. If there are those who do not, we can supply them with photographs of the torturers on application to this office. The faculty of Baylor University has said not a word; in the face of a horrible crime without the slightest excuse, there is not manhood in Waco sufficient for any one to rise up in defence of the law. Plainly, so long as a community is thus terrorized by mob leaders and politicians as is this one, no statutes will be of any avail. Here there is nothing to be hoped for save the slow processes of education and the gradual stiffening of the backbone of those who would protest but dare not. In every southern community there are those who burn with indignation at these stains upon the South's name. But the South is slow to organize; reforming organizations are almost unknown compared to the numbers of them that we have in the North. Yet there are many encouraging signs, as we have repeatedly pointed out, and some men and many newspapers are beginning to speak out. There was, for instance, an extraordinary letter in the Nation recently from L. P. Chamberlayne, a southerner born and bred, the son of a confederate soldier, who put an end to the argument of a northerner in defence of lynching by saying that he had "no case whatever." But the question of the hour remains, How soon can this southern sentiment be made dominant and controlling?

In some cases it may indubitably be helped by pressure from the North. Many will doubt this, yet it is a fact that the strong anti-lynching sentiment in Georgia today is in a considerable measure due to the severe criticism of the North and the loss of business because of the Frank case. Therefore, we welcome the decision of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to devote a fund of $10,000 of which half has already been raised, to a study of the problem, to the spreading of literature, and the rousing of public sentiment, both North and South—for the North is guilty, too—against this intolerable evil. We wish that it might set the machinery of justice in motion in Waco or in other places against the evil-doers who now go scot free. We believe that it could raise double the amount it asks if it would but circulate with its appeal the pictures of the Waco burning—these representations of American men, women and children by the hundred, watching a fellow-human being burned slowly to death without one hand or voice being raised in protest. Not to move against this crime, while denouncing Villa, would stamp this country as guilty of base hypocrisy.

THE JEW SYMPATHIZES WITH THE NEGRO

Southwestern Christian Advocate

The Jewish Ledger, published in the city, in a recent number contained a very fine tribute to the life and services of Dr. Booker T. Washington. The Jews appreciate the difficulties under which the Negro labors and in a very large measure sympathizes with him for the reason that the Jew has been the victim of the rankest sort of racial discrimination and oppression which in some instances have been unreasonable and is inhumane as any prejudice which the Negro has suffered. In concluding its article we give a paragraph that is of special interest; the Jewish Ledger says: 1/20/16.

"No one, perhaps, can appreciate the true interrelation and interaction as well as the interdependence of peoples and races as truly as does the Jew. Having lived in every country of the globe, having mingled with every people and race existing and extinct, having been denied also the privileges and prerogatives of educational progress and advancement, the Jew more than any one else is in a position to appreciate the strivings and struggles of a race which has to surmount great obstacles and has to overcome many difficulties in its march of onward and upward tendencies. It is for this reason that a Jew, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, has come to the assistance and generous support of Negro education. It is for this reason, also, that the Jewish people probably more than any other, more than other white [illegible] whose faith the Negro race shares but whose fellowship in worship it is denied, will feel a sense of deep and sincere sorrow at the loss of the foremost educator and benefactor of the Negro race."

There are millions of contented Negroes in the South. They are not disturbed by the efforts of a few thousands to have it appear that they live in an inferno. Many of these have money, own estates and everything else known to civilization. They can go where they will, yet we do not hear that they are eager to abandon their homes. Every considerable community of Negroes has a surface class, and who work, but they spend their earnings as fast as they are made. Indianapolis in this respect is no better than the South. We have Negroes here who live up every cent they make. They have nothing for a rainy day. They are the kind who complain when the pinch comes. They are not shiftless in the sense that they will not work; they will not save.

It is suspected that the New York Sun was hitting at a rhetorical weakness of Mr Wilson when it started an editorial addressed to him with this sentence: "Mr. Wilson has very frankly informed his fellow citizens very frequently of his very sincere desire to serve humanity." Verily, it is a palpable hit at the president's fondness for "very." The Sun believes that if Mr. Wilson is as sincere as he says he is, he should do something for the 10,000,000 Negroes of the United States. While the colored people are doing quite well in some respects. It is in the face of strong opposition from white folks. The Negroes are entitled to better treatment than they get from the dominant race.

Race Problem – 1916

United States

NEGRO'S APPRECIATION OF MISS TUTWILER AND JUDGE SPROTT.

Editor The Advertiser: 4-23-16

Some days ago we saw the sad tidings of the death of Miss Julia Tutwiler, and also Judge S. H. Sprott.

We note these facts with deep regret, for it was due largely to these two noble characters that the writer was sent to Stillman Institute, a school founded by that great man, Dr. C. A. Stillman, who before the war induced the synod of Alabama to purchase Harrison W. Ellis, his wife and child and sent them out to Africa as missionaries.

I grew up in the town where Judge Sprott lived and where Miss Julia Tutwiler did her greater work. While working at times in the home of Judge Sprott, she became interested in me. Miss Tutwiler said to the writer one morning while delivering some fish that "God could use me to a far nobler purpose than selling fish."

She asked if I would like to go to school The affirmative answer was given. She said: "I will write Dr. Stillman," who was president of Stillman Institute. She, Captain Wright and Judge Sprott gave me a recommendation and on to the school I went.

She was very kind to the colored people in Livingston. How often have we seen her with a number of those Christian young women going to the homes of poor, sick colored people, with Bibles in hand; and not only that, but they carried something for their bodily sustenance. We well remember one family where there were eight children whose mother was well known all over the town as an industrious woman and her husband was a hard working man. This mother was called by death from these little ones Shortly after her death the father was stricken, but through Miss Tutwiler's kindness these little ones never wanted for bread.

All of the colored people loved Miss Tutwiler. She never failed to remember the inmates of the jail at Christmas time. God bless her memory.

Judge S. H. Sprott, though he had to deal out justice to the violators of the law, yet he always tempered justice with mercy. He was kindly disposed to the colored people.

Thus these two noble spirits have gone to their reward.

We just felt that we must say a word in a rambling way in appreciation of the kindness, for both of these good people have been exceedingly kind to the writer even since leaving school. When I say this I mean all that these words can convey. In writing for any favor they have never said no.

So, in this life we can be kind to the opposite race and yet be true to our own race.

Humbly,

I. C. H. CHAUPNEY.

Pastor of the Colored Presbyterian Church, Montgomery, Ala.

The Negro Today.

Cnarlotte Observer. advertiser

Mr. Oswald G. Villard, of The New York Post, was at the Washington end of the line when The Observer dropped in to pass the time o' day with him We were a little curious to know if Mr. Villard is familiar with the condition of the negro in the South ten or twelve years ago. Assuming that he is, we wanted to invite him to come South and contrast that condition with what he might see at the present time. There has been a transformation which we would like to come under the personal observation of The Post. Mr. Villard would find twenty-five or thirty per cent. of the colored people owning their own homes and forty or fifty per cent. in process of becoming home-owners. He would note the disappearance of the street corner loafers and he would find that the race as a whole has turned to some sort of profitable occupation. Within the past ten years the condition of the negro in the South has been thoroughly revolutionized. Taking him out of politics and taking whiskey away from him have wrought this transformation. It must be seen to be appreciated. We want Mr. Villard to come South and see what depriving the colored man and brother of the "right" to vote and the "right" to drink has done for him.

SALUTING THE FLAG.

We hardly know just what to say about the unique and puzzling case of HUBERT EAVES, the colored youngster, eleven years of age, who was sent before JUDGE DURLING for not saluting the flag, while at school in Des Moines, Iowa. His parents are MR. and MRS. OLIVER EAVES, formerly of West Virginia. Young EAVES gave as his reason for refusing to salute the flag that it afforded no protection to him and his parents. JUDGE DURLING ordered him returned to school as he found no law under which he could be punished for this act of disrespect to the national emblem.

This action will start some colored folks to thinking. It is a risky proposition to encourage this kind of disloyalty. We must learn to separate the individual from the cause, the government from the individuals who compose the government and the flag and its principles from the political buccaneers, who so often hold the flag-staff of this emblem of American patriotism. Our laws are for the most part all right. It is in the enforcement of them that we find it all wrong.

For example, there is no provision of law which bars colored men from the regular army, or colored men from the Naval Academy at Annapolis or from the Army Academy at West Point. It is the white men, permeated with race prejudice, from the President of the United States down to the humblest white official of the government, who bar our admission into these organizations and institutions of learning. When our educational campaign has been well under way, no doubt a change will take place and the youngster from Des Moines may feel no resentment over the treatment that he and his associates are receiving from the representatives of this great government, of which we form a part.

We have heard of colored assemblages declining to sing the national anthem, but young EAVES has selected a new way of accomplishing the same result. So long as we are American citizens, it would be well for us to salute the flag. If we do not so desire, let us take out naturalization papers under some other nation's flag and thus be clear of the charge of racial disloyalty. Truly, the flag is a flag of bars for us and the twinkling of the stars in the refulgent folds are seldom seen by us.

THIRD ARTICLE ON THE NEGRO QUESTION

By Alfred Truman

Thus far I have treated the negro subject as the same concerns the past. There next requires a review of what the colored people have accomplished in the last fifty years and their general present status throughout the southern states. When the Civil war came to a close there were few, indeed, of the blacks who could read or write. Although some slave owners are said to have given an occasional slave a little learning in reading, that they might read the scriptures and hereby impart some religious thoughts to other slaves. Religion is really a part of the black man's nature. Apart from a few rare exceptions, it is safe to say that the four millions of blacks entered into a so-called life of freedom in a state of illiteracy, and there is every reason to believe that an exceedingly large proportion of them remained so throughout their lives. What was true of the blacks, as concerned education, was equally true of the poor whites. In fact, even today, the largest percentage of illiteracy to be found throughout the civilized world exists in our southern states. And it is plain to observe at the present time how, in the back districts, much greater efforts are being made by the colored people to have schools and to learn as compared with whites of similiar standing.

The greater one's knowledge, and write as one may of the southern race question, there will appear here and there statements somewhat paradoxical. Here, will be seen, is one: Of the money collected through taxation for the support of the public schools, the blacks are allotted a fair proportion of the same, although the greater number of the colored people are taxed but little, if any. I feel it a real pleasure to have this much to say in behalf of our southern whites for their treatment in this respect of the blacks. And while on the subject of education, I may say there are a number of the larger educational institutions in the South for the higher uplift of the negro, created and maintained principally by northern and eastern capital. The educators themselves are largely from the north and east, and because of their positions as teachers of the blacks, are made to live without a proper social intercourst with others of their race. Here, you see, the question comes in contact with the subject of race equality. Many Southerners insist the negro should not be educated, and especially not be given a college education, claiming that the same tends to make them of "no account" for anything. How plainly and how broadly true this same thing is of ourselves and the southern whites themselves, race or color being no factor in the matter whatever.

However, as education goes nowadays, the blacks of the South have done wonders to bring about their present educational conditions. Their state of life in countless cases is not satisfactory, yet the accomplishments of very many is nothing short of amazing considering that only fifty years ago they had recently been held in bondage, and have since been made to live with odds against them, and under many influences tending to a low state of depravity—a state of debasement they are not wholly responsible for, really, indirectly having been driven to. The world over, we have poor people, who must occupy the more lowly districts of towns and cities, but these, though they be blacks, ought not to be left in a state of abandonment, wherein they become depraved, vicious, corrupt, dissolute, shameless and lost, as we so often see. It is under these very conditions, throughout much of the south, that the negro is found at his worst. These negro localities often represent the slums of a town or city; different from the slums of whites principally because, with the blacks, there is greater absence of dire poverty. This may be accounted for by the fact that the black women follow washing and do all other housework for the whites, thus maintaining homes that might otherwise be made to suffer if left dependent upon the many shiftless husbands. This observation, in the way of comparison with the other race, may be placed to the credit of the negro, for in the slums of the world, in general, both husband and wife are found equally wanting, and equally depraved. Then, when the mind proceeds further to determine any exist-

ing inequality the colored people may be made to live under, we are aware that slum life, together with poverty, where white life is involved, the same receives more or less philanthropic consideration at the hands of those benovelently disposed, often resulting in a complete uplifting and betterment of that unfortunate element of humanity; a form of benign influence we never show for the race made to struggle under adversity—because of color. The aggregations of blacks found throughout southern cities vary in degree in proportion to their density as regards respectability and the common evils of mankind. To the extent to which the negro has elevated himself in having become a professional bricklayer or carpenter, or even a good and reliable man in any one of the common pursuits of proper life, these are found more often in separate little communities of respectable appearance.

Since emancipation a great change has come over the negro. As slaves they were looked upon as creatures of great value, and in a large measure treated as such. With a considerable proportion of them they have accomplished much more than it would have seemed possible, both in matters of business, the ownership of lands, and the extent to which practically all have risen in the scale of education. And although this is true of hundreds of thousands of the race, I regret to say that millions more of them have sunken into lives both improvident, thriftless and without foresight. Under other conditions of life all this would have been different, as I may be able to point out farther on; the negro question being one in which the white race cannot escape its full measure of responsibility in all that goes to make up the black man's case whether of weal or of woe.

DR. SPINGARM WILL STUDY SOUTHERN NEGRO

Journal & Guide

His Investigations Will Be Made In Connection With Lectures In White Universities

12-9-16

(Special to Journal and Guide.)

Columbia, S. C.—Dr. J. E. Spingarn, formerly professor of comparative literature in Columbia University, New York City, is to deliver lecture courses on his specialty in the state universities of the two Carolinas this fall, and in connection with this work he will make studies of the Negro problem. Dr. Spingarn is chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

INFLUENCE OF NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

The Christian Recorder

The good influence of the annual meeting of the National Equal Rights league, recently held in Washington, is being rapidly felt throughout the country. In several cities in different sections branch leagues are being organized to promote the work of the national body, which has so indelibly impressed itself on the mind of so many of our people who have at last seen that the race can only do its best work through well organized effort.

At a meeting held in Brooklyn the latter part of October by a group of prominent citizens it was decided to organize a branch league and adopt the policy and program of the National league for racial advancement in all matters of public movement, especially to war against discrimination on account of race or color in places or conveyances for the public.

This Brooklyn meeting was presided over by Mrs. M. C. Lawton, president of the Empire State Federation of Women's clubs, and the only woman of the race employed as a contributor to a daily paper in Greater New York. John H. Dickerson, a prominent member of the Society of the Sons of North Carolina, was secretary of the meeting and N. B. Dodson, president of the Society of the Sons of Virginia, agreed to furnish the proposed branch with the plans of the main organization.

Hon. George E. Wibecan delivered a most timely address at the meeting, in the course of which he said that William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian, had received a national vindication from the charge made by some that Mr. Trotter injured the race in some respects by his attitude or remarks at what is now popularly known as the Trotter-Wilson episode of November, 1914. The officers of the National Equal Rights league for 1916-17 are the following: Rev. Byron Gunner, New York, president; vice presidents, Rev. R. C. Ransom, New Jersey; William D. Brigham, Massachusetts; Rev. Harvey Johnson, Maryland; Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Illinois; Rev. C. H. Stephan, District of Columbia; Rev. M. F. Sydes, Rhode Island; Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, Pennsylvania; Rev. John Barnett, Virginia; William S. L. Adams, Illinois; Bishop I. N. Rose, Rev. W. C. Brown; recording secretary, James L. Nell, District of Columbia; assistant recording secretary, William Warley, Kentucky; corresponding secretary, William Monroe Trotter, Massachusetts; assistant corresponding secretary, Maurice W. Spencer, Delaware; treasurer, Thomas Walker, District of Columbia; financial secretary, Dr. William A. Sinclair, Pennsylvania; assistant financial secretary, A. F. Wallace. District of Columbia; chaplain, Rev. O. E. Denniston, Massachusetts; national organizer, Rev. J. E. Churchman, New Jersey; assistant national organizer, Rev. Arthur Randall, Maryland. M. W. Spencer was elected chairman of the national executive committee.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

NEGROES TO CONFER

A HEBREW IN CHARGE

Meeting in Amenia, N. Y., May Affect Vote in Coming Election

A star-chamber conference of leaders of the Negro race from all parts of the United States, and which may have a decided effect on the Negro vote in the coming election, has been called in Amenia, N. Y. Rev Garnett R. Waller, pastor of the Third Baptist church in this city, is one of the prominent men invited to attend. The conference is under the patronage of the national association for the advancement of colored people, and is in direct charge of Dr J. E. Spingarn, the Hebrew chairman of the directors of that association. The conference is said to be entirely informal, and is to be held at the instance of Dr Spingarn in his estate, "Troutbeck," in Amenia, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

"I can't say what the political discussions at the conference will be," said Rev Mr Waller. "Of course, the conference hasn't convened, and I haven't any idea what it will do." There are various race problems to be considered at the conference, most of them involving the colored race. All of the delegates invited are not Negroes, however. There will be about 50 men and women of other races as well. The delegates were chosen by Dr Spingarn in an effort to get representative men and women from various lines of endeavor, and the conference is largely a private enterprise of his. Rev Mr Waller will go to New York city and travel to Amenia with a party of the delegates Thursday morning.

THE MORAL PROBLEM

Even more complicated, in discussing the disposal of the Philippine archipelago, is the moral problem involved. We may say much on both sides. The Orient needs to learn of the Occident, in sanitation and industrial efficiency and other ways. The Filipinos ought to like us, but they do not. Of this there should be no dispute among intelligent observers. The native press and the native playhouse bear impressive evidence that their patrons wish we were not there. They know how we treat the Negroes here, and since our cheaper elements there customarily designate them as "niggers," the connotation carries its own sting.

Unsettled questions have no respect for the repose of nations. Alsace-Lorraine was a festering sore. Under any national strain we should find the dislike of the Filipinos for us an element of weakness. Perhaps, too, it is just as well to let them work out problems of science and sanitation for themselves, as the nearby Japanese have done. George F. Hoar used to say that we could not "give good government" to anybody; that it is something which people must chisel for themselves. Much of experience supports this view of his.

A wise man of Virginia, more than a century ago, declared the consent of the governed the only basis of just government. We have no shred of that consent in the Philippines, after seventeen years, and we are making no progress toward getting it. Perhaps Jefferson was right. At all events, this is an aspect of the matter that will not down, so long as Americans retain any respect for the pristine ideals of the republic. And these find new emphasis in the punishments which the world war has inflicted on those who appeared in any degree responsible for the sustained injustices of nations.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

JAN 20

AN IMPORTANT FIELD OF STUDY

[From the New York Evening Post]

The negro race has itself produced physicians and surgeons, but its opportunities in this direction have been few. It is therefore an indictment against the white medical practitioner that E. A. Hooton, of the Peabody Museum at Harvard, makes in the Medical Review of Reviews when he asserts that we know little or nothing of the anatomy, physiology or pathology of the American negro; that there has been no attempt to ascertain whether the negro's removal from a tropical to a temperate climate has resulted in adaptations; and that a number of questions of interest to the specialist in tropical medicine, the dermatologist, and the physical anthropologist are wholly unsolved. In an editorial the Review commends this paper, and attacks the narrow attitude of publications like the Southern Medical Journal, as of the physicians at Southern medical conferences who have paid their chief attention to the negro in describing his "degeneracy." But the Northern scientist as well as the Southern is at fault. The opportunities for study are at hand for each, and greater use should have been made of them. British medical investigators have a better record in the special study of the black man.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Philadelphia, Pa.

A Study in Black and White

THE thoughtful remarks of N. O. Harris in these columns recently are those of a man who represents our best type of citizenship. He has remitted no effort to secure better living conditions in his own neighborhood and he has befriended those who have shown the disposition to help themselves. The current quadrennial convention of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in a building near at hand furnishes him on this occasion with his text, and he improves the opportunity to suggest that in the administration of tropical dependencies that have newly come under our rule we might utilize to a far greater extent the adaptability of the black race not only to life in the torrid zone, but to the ways of the aboriginal peoples who are often resentful of the white man's presence. The government of Haiti, the "Black Republic," has been execrably administered. The reason for that lamentable political travesty is chiefly the ignorant and superstitious inertia of the people. Liberia has been a similar melancholy failure, for the same reasons. But if negroes indoctrinated with the ideals of Tuskegee and Hampton went to Haiti or Liberia or the Philippines, taking with them the proficiency in many lines of endeavor that has established them in self-respect and in an important economic status here in the United States, there would be a different story to tell. The negroes in the United States, now numbering a tenth of our population, have made good. They are not to be judged by the scalawag exceptions that are too often featured at the expense of the sober-minded, law-abiding majority. They deserve friendship and a helping hand [illegible].

DISPATCH

Pittsburg, Pa.

EPOCH CLUB

Modern topics as illustrated by modern literature has been chosen by the Epoch Club for its year's study. This club meets on Thursday mornings, and will open the season with a president's day, October 5, at the home of Mrs Herbert T Herr in South Dallas avenue. Among the special subjects chosen for the season were: "Labor and Industrial Conditions," "Immigration," "Socialism," "The Negro," "Prison Reforms," "The Tenement Problem," "Rural Communuities," "Women in Industry" and "The Suffrage Question." Mrs Samuel L Nicholson is president of the club; Mrs Henry T Prichard and Mrs Thomas L Painter, vice presidents; Mrs Willard A Esselstyn, secretary, and Mrs Robert R Gordon, treasurer.

Race Problem - 1916

United States

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND THE NEGRO.

More than once we have said that the main difficulty of the race question does not lie so much in the actual condition of the colored people as it does in the mental attitude of the white people. That is to say, the burden of the question is not that the whites are struggling to save ten million despondent people from sinking into a hopeless slough of ignorance, poverty and barbarity in their very midst, but that they are unwilling to open certain doors of opportunity and to accord certain treatment to ten million aspiring, education-and-property-acquiring people. New York Age

When we look at the problem from this angle, it is not so hopeless as it sometimes appears to be; because a mental attitude, especially one not based on truth, can be changed more easily than actual conditions. If we were really a backward, downward moving people, our problem would indeed be one that might be called hopeless. But we know we are not that kind of a people. We know we should ask no favor of the mental attitude of the whites—that is, the general public opinion—would allow us a fair field.

This change of the mental attitude of the whites, of the general public opinion regarding us depends more upon the Southern press and pulpit than upon any other agencies in the country. If the press and pulpit of the South would take a firm stand for fairness, justice and common humanity toward the Negro, it would not be long before the sentiment of that entire section and the whole country would be changed. But the words of Southern preachers and editors have for years ranged from pale apology for lawlessness, oppression and brutality all the way to a fierce upholding of those practices; and in this, the pulpit has been the chief sinner.

Nevertheless, here and there the Southern press is beginning to speak out. The migration of so many colored men from the South seems to give these editors the occasion and opportunity to say some things that they have long felt to be right but dared not utter. They dare to utter them now because they are relieved of the embarrassment of basing their arguments on morality or sentiment, but can base them on dollars and cents. And so it seems that this exodus will bring us a double blessing; the whole race will be better off, for as many as can will leave and find profitable employment in the North, and those who remain will receive better treatment.

There are several papers in the heart of the South that are taking a stand for fairer treatment to the Negro. Among these is the Columbia "State," the best edited paper in South Carolina, and one of the few southern dailies that is widely quoted throughout the country. The State, under the heading of "The Unlynchable Facts" published several weeks ago a column editorial on the Abbeville crime. We quote below the last three paragraphs of this strong article.

> "The State would prefer to deal with this matter as one of morals, but, that being apparently futile, it may be as well to get down on the lower level of the pocketbook. Shall the Negroes be driven out of South Carolina? Shall an Abbeville mob tell them that their case is hopeless, absolutely hopeless, and that their sole safety is in flight? To say that they have but to behave themselves is to trifle. White men quarrel and fight, committing assaults. The Negroes will never deport themselves better than do the white people. Shall the farms be depopulated? Shall they be desolated? Shall the mob go into partnership with the boll weevil to drive away the labor from the farms and bankrupt this Southern country?
>
> "For two or three years lynching has been on the wane in South Carolina. Whether or not the Abbeville affair shall give it a new start is for the white people to determine.
>
> "The time has come when the lynching of a Negro may be expensive. The time has come when it may be easier to be rid of Negroes than by lynching them—when the task is to keep them. Mobs in these days may lynch their pocketbooks.
>
> "We leave the question with the land-owning farmers of South Carolina. Hard facts are unlynchable."

Still more recently; in fact, only last week, the State had another column editorial under the heading, "South Carolina Election Laws." This article is the first of a series which the editor intends to write on the subject. From this editorial we reproduce the last paragraph, which was emphasized by being printed in big type:

> If the vote of the Negroes is to be curtailed in future THE NOTION THAT A WHITE SKIN AND NOTHING ELSE SHALL BE A SUFFICIENT QUALIFICATION FOR VOTING WILL HAVE TO BE ABANDONED. THE MAKERS OF THE CONSTITUTION INTENDED THAT IT BE ABANDONED AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1898. IF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA LACK THE COURAGE AND THE CONSCIENCE TO DISFRANCHISE AN ILLITERATE WHITE MAN THEN THEY WOULD BETTER CEASE TO TALK ABOUT KEEPING THE NEGROES OR EVEN THE MAJORITY OF THEM PERMANENTLY OUT OF POLITICS IN THE COMING YEARS.

We quote these paragraphs for the benefit of our readers who, otherwise, would not see them. We believe, after reading them they will agree that when a paper like the State, in the heart of South Carolina dares to publish such sentiments, a new day is dawning for the race in the South. And not only the Columbia State, but the Macon Telegraph, in the heart of Georgia, and the Times-Union, the most influential paper in Florida, and papers in other Southern states are daring to speak the truth. If all the principal publications of the South will follow, the result will be a gradual but certain change of public sentiment regarding the race: and more than that we need not ask.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

JUL 12 1916

OUR NEW AMERICANS

THEIR FUTURE CONSIDERED BY THE UNITARIANS

Rev. Samuel R. Maxwell Talks of the Italian and His Native Element—Rev. Mr. Snow Speaks of the Foreigner After He Is Here — "The Negro Problem in America" Forcefully Presented by Rev. A. L. Hudson—The Failure of Northern Whites to Sense the Situation

[Special Correspondence of the Transcript]

Isles of Shoals, N. H., July 11, 1916.

A DETAILED account of the repairs made since the purchase of Star Island was given at an informal meeting Monday afternoon and a large party made a tour of inspection of the new kitchen facilities and of the dormitory for the women employees of the hotel. This dormitory has been constructed this year and was one of the first improvements to be considered. Two hours of conference upon the immediate and future needs for the proper upkeep of the property preceded dinner. A woman's committee to have oversight over the interior furnishings of the hotel sprang into being, and many practical suggestions were made during the informal and intimate conference.

An illustrated lecture in two parts on "The Protestant Future of the New Americans" attracted a large audience to the newly christened Thomas H. Elliott Hall Monday evening. Rev. Samuel R. Maxwell showed the Italian in his native element. There are four things, he said, which go to make up the Italian national type; his beautiful surroundings which make for an appreciation of beauty, his great love of free intercourse—an Italian dies unless he has intimate friendships, his critical temperament which loves free speech, and his intense desire for the development of a free personality. There is no stereotyped Italian. Even the laborer on the street has a great originality. He loves beauty and is disillusioned when he comes from the marvellous cathedral cities of Italy to the North End of Boston. In Italy sunshine and neighborliness make life worth living. Everything possible is done in the open.

The Italian woman, looking lingeringly from her little window in north Boston, is not indolent; she is used to sociability and is hungry for contact with hearts, which we deny to her.

The Italian First a Patriot

The Italian is surprisingly moral, inductrious, and with a home life almost without stain. The artisan has great native inventive power. If his work in our trade schools is examined we find how little decadence there has been in his ability. He can turn out the same beautiful things as in Italy. Men of this race can offer something of distinct value to the country to which they go. Though he may be illiterate the Italian knows his own history and is proud of it. When he emigrates to this country he is perfectly ready to assimilate our history and be proud of it if given the opportunity. Everything about him, either as God has placed it or man devised it, tempers his soul and refines his nature. His own basic religion is of patriotism, not Romanism. Wherever there is a question between the two he is a patriot first and a Romanist second.

Mr. Maxwell explained the condition of the Catholic church in the various parts of Italy. In the north, he said, Catholicism is in its best estate and the people are impatient of the pretensions of the papacy. The religion is very beautiful and very fine. It is informed with our own Protestantism and has the spirit of religious appreciation but of religious freedom. Strength always comes down from the north. Venice has always been a refuge for liberal thinkers. Florence stands for the manufactory of ideas. One feels here the vigor and intellectualism of even the meanest workman in the shop. Here the Pope has been defied more than in any other place. The feeling is that the church is not so much Roman as patriarchal.

In the northern corner of Italy liberalism has its home. Again and again some artist or literary genius who had offended the Pope found refuge in Ravenna or Ferrara. The Italian is a lover of freedom and our spiritual brother and should be made a brother in name also.

How to Reach the Foreign Born

Rev. Sydney B. Snow of Boston continued the discussion of the subject of the evening with a consideration of the foreigner after he is here. Again the Italian was singled out for especial study. The change in the character of

our alien people in recent years is very evident. Before 1870 northern Europe was the main source from which our immigrants came, while in 1912 four-fifths were furnished by southern Europe and Asia Minor. The preponderance of non-English speaking peoples intensifies the problem of assimilation.

Careful research shows these aliens to be a picked lot, not only physically but of the kind to make the best citizens if they are given an opportunity. The church must do something for the foreign-born population which now in Massachusetts is numerically most considerable. The problem is no longer a city problem but is extending rapidly into the rural districts. Attempts at an approach through mission churches, and through assistance given to the church using the native tongue, are not what is most needed. The actual close touch through our own churches will be most effective. The Italian people after one or two generations are found to be entirely weaned away from the influence of the Catholic church. They are liberal in thought. Unitarianism is not a sect for one kind of people nor for one small corner of the world. It is for us to give these aliens the spiritual opportunity they need.

The North and the Negro

The meetings for the week seem to fall naturally into the consideration of one general theme which might be styled "The Responsibilities of American Citizenship." This indicates the general consensus of interest among the various speakers, as each was asked to discuss the subject nearest and dearest to his heart.

Rev. Adelbert Lathrop Hudson of Quincy gave a second forceful talk Tuesday morning on "The Negro Problem in America." Mr. Hudson sees the stupendous responsibility for the intelligent assimilation of our foreign element which has come to change the whole social, economic and political life of the nation—a responsibility which must be assumed by those who cherish high ideals of citizenship. There is a compensating quality in the nature of our foreign-born population which has had a background of long centuries of civilizing and educating influences. A problem which we do not realize here in the North is the intelligent development of the eleven millions of colored people in this country. One of the worst features is our absolute unconsciousness of this problem of the great mass of grown-up children unfitted for citizenship, although nominally enjoying its privileges.

The education of these masses is neglected at extreme peril to the democracy. The North and South together must study this question or it will never be solved intelligently. A distinct sense of prejudice against the whites of the South among New Englanders seriously retards its solution. One of the strongest characteristics of New Englanders is their willingness to sacrifice self on the altar of duty, but perhaps an even stronger characteristic is their willingness to sacrifice other people on the altar of prejudice.

Mr. Hudson took up three phases of thought: the nature of the negro when he came to America, the effect on his development of his years of slavery, and his development since the Civil War. The outcry for social recognition and the privilege of the franchise is not the great point, but their industrial and moral development into self-supporting industry and self-respecting life. The achievements of the few thousands of educated negroes are well recognized, but it is the great mass, the millions yet in the depths which claim our earnest attention.

Cause of the Difference in Types

The negro who was brought to our shores by the slave trader had no such antecedents as our immigrants of today. He knew no government to keep his ideals enforced through defence of home and country. The more intelligent and more efficient Africans lived in the north and northeastern parts of Africa and crowded the less efficient to the slave coast. Here no great effort was required to sustain existence and the people became inefficient by comparison. He was without the sense of industry through straining for the necessities of life; without the sense of integrity developed through a family life, had no sense of government except for a tribal feeling. Physically the negro came to this country in good condition. The difference in negro types found in this country was ascribed by Mr. Hudson to the fact that the African negro himself held slaves. The conquered were the slaves of the conquerors. The trader found that the negro slave holder would sell his slave and at first we had only the conquered tribes brought to America. Later the more efficient negro came, exercising at once a superiority over his fellows.

A Stupendous Blunder

The indictment against slavery has not been that it was demoralizing but that it has not been uplifting. Slavery improved the negro generally in his physical condition, his habits were bettered, and he was taught how to work. Slavery also cultivated a certain degree of home life. The idea of responsibilty, of self-reliance, was totally neglected. The master and mistress bore all responsibilty for him, dealing with him as if he were a ward or child.

One of the most stupendous blunders in the history of the United States has been the tragic story of the negro since the war, when these poor undeveloped people were called upon to exercise the right of suffrage, to become men over night. We cannot get at the proper solution of the negro problem through fighting with the South over voting privileges nor social status, nor can it be the work of a day. It has taken us centuries to get where we are and we have not gone far. Let us continue along the line of effort for which Booker T. Washington gave his life, and make first for intelligent citizenship through industrial and moral efficiency.

OCT 5 - 1915

NEGRO STUDENTS HEAR C. L. BLEASE

Former Governor Speaks at Allen University.

PROTEST DISREGARDED

Some Alumni Had Objected Because of Mr. Blease's Language Regarding Negroes.

Cole L. Blease was the chief speaker yesterday at the opening exercises of Allen university, a large negro school in Columbia, despite the protest of Tuesday morning by alumni and former students, who petitioned President Mance and the faculty that the invitation be withdrawn, "as it will greatly embarrass our wives and daughters to have ex-Gov. Blease speak to them, since he has spoken so harshly in the courts and on the stump against the virtues of the negro women and the respect and decency of negroes in general."

Mr. Blease made no direct reference in his speech to this petition, but the Rev. W. D. Chappelle, D. D., bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church in this State, who introduced the ex-governor as "the strongest white man in the State of South Carolina" and one whose pardoning record had removed all sting in things "said on the stump" was somewhat scathing in his denunciation of those who presumed "to dictate the policies of a great church." "Who are they, anyway?" Chappelle asked. Then in answer to his own query he remarked, "They aren't known outside of their own backyard." The harsh things said on the stump, the bishop observed, were only to tickle the ears of the voters and thereby gain their support.

Blease Greatest, Chappelle Says.

Ten minutes were consumed by Bishop Chappelle in his speech of introduction, generously seasoned with superlatives.

In asking the ex-governor, he had sought, he said, to get the strongest man in the State. He had gone carefully over the records, careers and deeds of all the governors of South Carolina, and Mr. Blease, he said, easily held first rank. Several pardon cases, where the former governor "by a single stroke of the pen set that negro free," were cited. One of these was that of a 14 year old negro boy sent up for life. The congressional controversy between the negro, George Washington Murray, of Sumter and a white man, Col. Moise of the same district, was also reviewed by the bishop in all its ramifications. Later in his speech Mr Blease reminded the bishop that it was he (Mr. Blease) who had made Murray the congressman from this State instead of the white man. Mr Blease was then a member of the canvassing board and cast the deciding vote. "If I had got justice three weeks ago and if the board had been as honest," he said yesterday, "I would be the next governor of South Carolina." He had always sought, he said, to do justice to the negro regardless of his color.

Much speculation had been engaged in by the negroes themselves as to the character of speech Mr. Blease would deliver, but the speaker throughout his discourse spoke guardedly and with moderation. He said he had been misunderstood by the negroes, whom he greeted as "my friends." In politics he had always urged that taxes negroes paid should go to the support of negro schools. School boards, he said, chiseled the negroes out of their just proportion when making apportionment for the schools of the two races. Christian citizenship was earnestly commended to the students of the school. "I don't make much profession myself. I have been so hounded, villified and abused that I often go by my own church, refusing to enter, because I know that there are hypocrites and scoundrels at the communion table, who are a disgrace to God Almighty." The students were told to "aim high, tell the truth and to attain the ends of a worthy ambition honestly," and not by slipping books under the desks in the examination room or copying information from their cuffs.

"Never Insulted Women."

Referring to the sentiment in the petition, by inference, Mr. Blease said he had never insulted "a colored girl." "I have never wronged any woman, white or black. Neither have I spoken a word of slander against any woman." A slanderer was denounced as "a most contemptible cur."

The ex-governor's attitude toward convicts was somewhat enlarged upon. He sometimes thought, he said, that all penitentiaries, jails and court houses might be abolished. What was the use of these and the church too, he asked his audience, that applauded his words with increasing volume, and punctured the unfinished sentences often with confirmation comment. An overruling Providence was held up as the mighty avenger of all wrongs, both political and spiritual, and certain political controversies were enumerated to sustain this assertion, the names of those wronged being actifully withheld.

In urging that the negro students hitch their wagons to a star, the race, just up from slavery, was cordially commended for its entrance into professions and the varied phases of commercial life. "You are coming into higher things," they were told. "They can't hold you back despite what I or any other man may say," he said, while the auditorium roared with cheers of approval.

B. W. Mance, president of the university, was reared in Newberry county, and the Newberry negro was the choice of Mr. Blease to head the State negro college at Orangeburg, when an attempt was made to oust Miller, the president of that institution, during the Blease administration. Mance himself took occasion at the conclusion of Mr. Bleases speech to deliver another laudatory speech in which he recalled the early efforts of Mr. Blease at the Newberry bar, "when Cromer and Johnstone and Schumpert and Welch and the late lamented Pope were the giants in the legal profession there." These had dwindled into the proportions of "mere pygmies" in comparison with Mr. Blease, before Mr. Blease was elevated to the governor's chair Mance argued. The president of the school commended the examples of Mr. Blease and Bishop Chappelle to the students as worthy of emulation Both, he said, were known throughout the United States and it was only through their zeal and adherence to worthy purposes that they had been able to carve their way through untoward circumstances.

BULLETIN

Philadelphia, Pa.

A Colored Girl's Philosophy

To the Editor of "The Bulletin."

Sir: I wish to thank Ellen Hawley Finck, also Mary Brinton Cotts for their words in defence of the colored race, of which I am one. I was sorry to read of the teacher looking at the affair spoken of as she did. I have heard much said about color and unjust things spoken by persons where I work as a public waitress, but I do not allow myself to feel hurt, as I look to the source from which it comes.

I feel that all just, honest Christian white people do not judge us by our color, as God made all, but by ourselves. I say as long as we are honest, God fearing and try to do right we have nothing to fear. This world is a sea of trouble. We must all suffer. But peace will follow and God will not forsake us. All we can do is trust Him. I would rather be as I am than be like many I see daily of the other races.

So I hope that our thoughts dwell more on God than the things of this world. M. ROSS.

Urges Patience on Colored Race

To the Editor of "The Bulletin."

Sir: In your paper of May 3 I noticed an article of appeal from a colored woman, wanting to know what is to be done to lay aside the prejudice that still surrounds her race. She told how she was not allowed to buy a reserved seat in a theatre in Philadelphia when needing recreation from school teaching.

It would seem these people will still have to meet this condition for many generations. My sympathies are with them, but I believe the only way will be to patiently suffer all these trials, showing by their education and refinement the truest Christian spirit. It must succeed at last. Then they will at the progress they have made in fifty years be able to support all of these diversions for pleasure by their own talent. Just be patient; the unjust prejudice that exists can only be helped when both races learn the Golden Rule.

But they have much to work for, and they yet will be able to allay this prejudice as they prove and more their ability to care for themselves as a separate race. And the industrial schools in the South are making great inroads with knowledge and power. Just keep on making the best of your race by the help that God gives, and the result will surely come.

A FRIEND OF THE COLORED RACE.
Wilmington, Del.

New York City

I wish to express my gratification for the courageous, strong editorials in The Independent touching on the race problem.

I have known many brave, patriotic men who would charge in the very mouth of a cannon in the defense of their country, but when it came to speaking boldly in defense of justice and humanity to a weaker race they would either say nothing or dodge the issue.

Your strong, practical editorial on Haiti, the editorial on the St. Louis segregation ordinance, and "The Negro Nonconformist" have the ring of the true patriot of the Garrison-Sumner-Phillips type, who still has in his bosom the spirit of freedom and justice to humanity, the foundation upon which the Republic was built.

We all go up or down together. Reason and common sense demand that all forces work together for the development and elevation of the entire citizenship.

SAMUEL D. HOOKER
Muskogee, Oklahoma

Race Problem – 1916

United States

THE NEGRO—A REVIEW

Savannah Tribune 9-9-16

By E. H. Webster, Principal Normal Dept., Atlanta University

When W. E. Burghardt DuBois, colored, graduate student at Harvard University, in the Department of Sociology, chose as his doctorate thesis, 'The Suppression of the African Slave-trade", he thought he had a problem that would require about six weeks of hard work. But as the problem opened before him, the six weeks lengthened into three years; the study took him on a traveling fellowship into France and Germany for two years. When the study was completed, and the thesis written, and accepted, and published as one of the Harvard Historical Monographs, and the author had received his Doctor of Philosophy, the book, "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade", was and is, and will remain a masterpiece of historical writing, and a statement of a portion of history which, perhaps, will never need to be rewritten. It is a monument of historical research.

The same is not true of the new volume by the same author, entitled, "The Negro", and issued a year ago by Henry Holt and Co., as volume 91 of their Home University Library, (50c). Nor does the little book make any pretense to being exhaustive. In his preface, the author says:

"The time has not come for a complete history of the Negro people. Archeological research in Africa has just begun, and many sources of information in Arabian, Portuguese, and other tongues are not fully commanded, and too, it must be frankly confessed, racial prejudice against the darker people is still too strong in so-called civilized centers for judicial appraisement of the darker peoples of Africa. Much intensive monographic work in history and science is needed to clear mooted points, and to quiet the controversialist who mistakes present personal desire for scientific proof."

Yet, within the limitation which Dr. DuBois recognizes, and states, and while not writing a history of the Negro people, for which neither the material nor the time are ready, the author shows that there is a history, and that it is a creditable one. And this, it seems to the writer, is the distinct purpose of the book. The Negro has a historic background. The Negro, himself, has doubted this; even his friends have doubted; while those distinctly unfriendly toward him have been sure of it.

The trouble with Africa is both physiographic and climatic. It is a great plateau, lying across the Torrid zone; with only four great rivers reaching the ocean, and only one of these navagable from the mouth; with a coast line with few indentations; these conditions have made it easily possible for the great human drama played here to hide itself from the ears of other worlds; and placed practically every budding center of culture at the mercy of barbarism, sweeping a thousand miles with no Alps, or Himalayas, or Appalachians to hinder."

It is a curious fact, that of all the people of antiquity that appear upon the pages of history, the only ones that have persisted thru "the wrecks of time" are the Jews and the Negroes. And it if the one can solace themselves with the history of David and of Solomon, and the Jewish contribution of the mono-theistic idea to the civilization of the world; the other may comfort themselves with the thought that there was a Kingdom of Ethiopia, which modified and for a century controlled Egypt, and left evidences of its control in the monuments that line the Nile valley. Nor need the Negro fail to recognize that Africa made its contribution to civilization; for our author quotes Boaz:

"It seems likely that at the time when the European was still satisfied with stone tools, the African had invented and adopted the smelting of iron. * * * A great progress was made when copper was found in nuggets large enough to be hammered into tools and later on was shaped by smelting, and when bronze was introduced; but the true advancement of industrial life did not begin until the hard iron was discovered. It seems not unlikely that the people who made the marvellous discovery of reducing iron ores by smeltering were the African Negroes."

One sentence in the book will stagger most readers. (p. 144) "Remembering that in the fifteenth century there was no great disparity between the civilization of Negroland and that of Europe, what made the striking difference in subsequent development?"

The phrase "in the fifteenth century there was no great disparity between the civilization of Negroland and that of Europe", will cause some people to smile; it will make others question themselves as to what they know of the civilization of the fifteenth century, either in Europe or in Africa. The chapter in this little book upon "African Culture" will illustrate the one. One might have to look far to find a chapter so illuminating upon the other. But the author's answer to the question runs as follows:

"European civilization, cut off by physical barriers from further incursions of barbaric races, settled down more and more to systematic industry and to the domination of one religion; African culture and industries were threatened by powerful barbarians from the west and central regions of the continent and by the Moors in the north; and Islam had only partly converted the leading peoples. * * * When, therefore, a demand for workmen arose in America, European exportation was limited by religious ties and economic stability. African exportation was encouraged not simply by the Christian attitude toward heathen, but also by the Moslem enmity toward the unconverted Negroes. Two great modern religions agreed at least in the policy of enslaving the heathen blacks, while the overthrow of the Askias (powerful and highly devloped Negro nation) by the Moors * * * brought about the economic chaos among the advanced Negro peoples and the movement among the more barbarous tribes which proved of prime advantage in the development of a systematic trade in men."

The chapter on "The Trade in Men" is sad reading. How many promising civilizations have been wiped out by the hands of barbarians. There comes to mind the story of the Illinois Indians settled upon a beautiful island in the Illinois River, where they had developed many of the arts of the agricultural stage. In the last part of the eighteenth century, a band of Iroquois suddenly appeared; and in the seige of "Starved Rock", with the exception of one Indian Brave who leaped from the rock into the river below and swam to safety, the entire company of twelve hundred was put to the knife, and one of the most hopeful of Indian beginnings was utterly wiped out. But in Africa it was not a few hundreds. It was millions. It was not a hostile tribe. It was Christianity united with Islamism.

"It was not bronze metal but bronze flesh that Europe wanted. A new tyranny, bloodthirsty, cruel, and built on war forced itself toward the Niger delta. * * * The native industries were changed and disorganized. Family ties and government were weakened. Far into the heart of Africa this devilish disintegration, coupled with Christian rum and Mohammedan raiding, penetrated. The face of Africa was turned south to these slavetraders, instead northward toward the Mediterranean, where for two thousand years and more Europe and Africa had met in legitimate trade and mutual respect. The full significance of the battle of Tenkabidou, which overthrew the Askias, was now clear. Hereafter, Africa was to appear before the world, not as the land of gold and ivory, of Mansa Musa and Meroe, but as a bound and captive slave, dumb and degraded. The natural desire to avoid a painful subject has led historians to gloss over the details of the slave trade, and leave the impression that it was a local west-coast phenomenon and confined to a few years. It was on the contrary, continent wide and centuries long, and an economic, social and political catastrophe probably unparalleled in human history."

The by-product of slavery was perhaps worse than the slave trade itself. "The number of slaves exported is not known." Dunbar estimates that in four centuries fifteen millions were brought to America. One author says:

"Certainly it seems that at least ten millions were expactriated. Probably every slave imported represented an average of five corpse in Africa or on the high seas. The American slave trade, therefore, meant the elimination of at least sixty million (60,000,000) Negroes from their fatherland. The Mohammedan slave trade meant the expatriation or forcible migration in Africa of nearly as many more. It would be conservative, then, to say that the slave trade cost Africa one hundred million (100,0000,000) souls. And yet people ask today the cause of the stagnation of culture in that land since 1600!"

The chapter on "The Negro in The United States" deals with the question "from the view point o fthe Negro group itself, and seeks to show what slavery meant to them, how they reacted against it, what they did to secure their freedom, and what they are doing with their partial freedom today." It is not easy to read Southern History from Southern writers, or Southern literature without sympathy for the South in the destruction of its social and economic system. It is well, therefore, that the history of the Negro in the United States should be presented from the standpoint of the Negro himself. If Southern society went to pieces because of the Civil war, what as to the overthrow of the African social usages and economic life because of slavery.

"The transplanting of the Negro" says Dr. DuBois, "from his African clean life to the West Indian plantation was a social revolution. Marriage became geographical and transient, while women and girls were without protection. The private home as a self-protective, independent unit did not exist. That powerful institution, the polygamous African home, was almost completely destroyed and in its place in America, arose sexual promiscuity, a weak community life, with common dwelling, meals, and child nurseries. The internal slave trade tended further to weaken natural ties. A small number of favored house servants and artisans were raised above this——had their private homes, came in contact with the culture of the master, and assimilated much of American civilization. This was, however, exceptional; broadly speaking, the greatest social effect of slavery was to substitute for the polygamous Negro's home a new polygamy, less guarded, less effective, and less civilized."

As to the mooted question, which of the two views of American slavery is correct, our author remarks, "Both are true. They are not opposite sides of the same shield. They are different shields. There are pictures on the one hand, of the house servant in the great country seats and in the towns, and on the other hand, of the field laborers who raised the great tobacco, cotton and rice crops. * *

It was the milder and far different Virginia house service and the personal retainership of town life in which most white children grew up; it was this that impressed their imaginations and which they portray so vividly. The Negroes, however, knew the other side, for it was under the harsher, heartless driving of the fields that fully nine-tenths of them lived."

The discussion of reconstruction from the Negro standpoint is suggestive and interesting reading. Flemming, in his History of Reconstruction in Alabama, writes: "To the rich, hereditary slave holders, who were relatively few in numbers, it was more or less a matter of property, and that was enough to fight about at that time. But to the average white man, who owned no Negroes and who worked for his living at manual labor, the question was a vitally social one. The Negro slave was bad enough; but the Negro freed by outside interference and turned loose on society was much more to be feared."

While this feel was doubtless a factor in the situation at the close of the war, it is a matter always to be regretted that the South could not or did not accept the logical results of the war. Perhaps they could not. If this was so, then the story of the last half-century had to be as it was. At this point the author writes: "Quite unexpectedly and without forethought the nation had emancipated four million slaves. Once the deed was done, the majority of the nation was glad and recognized that this was, after all, the only result of a fearful four years' war which in any sense justified it. But how was the result to be made for all times? There were three possibilities: (1) to declare the slaves free and leave them at the mercy of their former masters; (2) to establish careful government guardianship, designed to guide the slaves from legal to real economic fredom; (3) to give the Negro a political power to guard himself as well as he could during the development. It is easy to forget that the United States tried each one of these in succession, and was literally forced to adopt the third, because the first had failed utterly, and the second was thought too paternal and essentially too costly. To leave the Negroes helpless after a paper edict of emancipation was manifestly impossible. It would have meant that the war had been fought in vain."

The author's discussion of the Freedman's Bureau and the whole problem of reconstruction is sane. He neither minifies nor magnifies the situation. To the charge of extravagance on the part of the Negro governments, he writes: "The extravagance, tho great, was not universal, and much of it was due to the extravagant spirit pervading the whole country in a day of inflated currency and speculation."

This finds an interesting affirmation in a sentence in Flemming's History, (quoted above) "All sense of value had been lost, which may account for the fabulous and fictitious prices in the South for several years after the war; and the liberality of appropriations of the first legislature after the surrender which in small matters was severely economical. The legislators had been accustomed to making appropriations of thousands and even millions of dollars, with no question as to where the money was to come from, for the state had three public printers to print money."

One is tempted to quote fully from the book upon this topic of Reconstruction. Resisting this, it may be said, that on the whole the Negroes need not be ashamed of the work done by the Negro government immediately after the war. Of the whole South, the author writes: "It still preferred a reign of terror to a campaign of education, and disfranchised Negroes instead of punishing rascals."

The constructive work of the Negro governments deserves more than word. They gave the South three things: Democratic government, free public schools, new social legislation. More than this, in legislation covering property, the wider functions of the state, the punishment of crime and the like, it is sufficient to say that the laws on these points established by the reconstruction legislatures were not only different from and revolutionary to the laws of the older South, but they were so wise and so well suited to the needs of the new South, that in spite of the retrogressive movement following the overthrow of the Negro governments, the mass of this legislation, with the elaborations and developments, still stands upon the statute books of the South."

The history since the "triumph of reaction in the South" is so recent that it need not be dwelt upon in this review. To the writer of this review, the legislation of the reaction and since aimed at the Negro seems "class legislation", and therefore abhorrent to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. Perhaps the present is too close to the era of Reconstruction for a judicial appraisement. Heretofore, we have had the Northern point of view, and the Southern point of view. Now we have the Negro point of view; and the student of this time will have to consider all three points of view, if he is a student. Meanwhile, the story of the progress of the Negro reads like romance, and if one wishes the figures they are well epitomized in this volume. Hhertofore, the case of the Negro has been started for him. Now the Negro has his own spokesman. And this particular book should enhearten every colored man who somehow has been made to feel that there is a certain stigma in color.

In one of the sermons of my boyhood, the preacher remarked, "The Mohammedan wars in Europe ended when the followers of Christ and the followers of Mohammed learned to respect each other." Similarly, we may expect the present war in Europe to end when the Teutons and the Allies have learned mutual respect. So in the South, the problem of the South will find its right adjustment when the Southern white man and the Southern colored man learn thus to respect each other. Perhaps out of the European conflict, we shall learn some lessons; and if Europe is to become more democratic, perhaps the Southern states of the United States will not be left behind

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

JUL 3 1914

PLEADS FOR THE NEGRO

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

AT NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE

Washington Woman Talks on "Progress and Problems of the Colored Women"

From Our Special Reporter.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Tues., July 25.

In a stirring appeal this morning Mrs Mary Church Terrell of Washington, D. C., pleaded for an equality of opportunity for the American Negro. The subject of her address was the "Progress and problems of the colored women." She said that among all the discouraging aspects of Negro problem the struggle of the colored woman has been a bright spot. If judged by the depths from which she has come to the hights she has attained, she has no reason to hang her head. In spite of obstacles of race and sex, her progress is in some ways unsurpassed in the world-history of women. Mrs Terrell spoke of the success that has been attained in educational lines and told of the ideals of the colored women who have not been satisfied when they themselves have enjoyed the advantages of education and cultural improvement, but have used their talents to battle the evil conditions of their race. She attested that during the last 20 years colored women have become a great force for good in the South. Many have been the unknown heroines who have given their lives for the race. They have striven to purify the atmosphere of the home, and have done splendid service through hospitals and old-age homes that have been established.

She emphasized the fact that the women of the South are poor. Moreover, they have had to rear their children in the face of deliberate efforts of the powers that be to keep them down. She pleaded that they might have a chance to live decent moral lives, for it is hard for any race to rise very high in the moral scale if there are powers that force them to exist in evil conditions. She told how they are forced to live in districts where vice is allowed to flaunt itself in their faces. Chicago reports showed that districts segregated on account of the social evil were always foisted upon the Negro residential sections. The criminal instincts in the colored youth, she asserted, are but a heritage from their degrading environment. Next to environment, the greatest handicap of the Negro is the difficulty he finds in securing employment and admission into trades unions. Mrs Terrell said that this is especially true in the North and East, more than in the South.

Girls of the home mission camps are planning and resting to-day for the "stunts" and field sports which are scheduled for to-morrow afternoon. Then in the evening, to terminate the day's jollifications, all will gather around the conference bonfire unless Pluvius succeeds in triumphing over Pluto. The camera had its full morning when the Sunday-school delegates, over 1100 in number gathered on the hillside in front of Sage chapel at 7.20 to have their pictures taken. A misty rain at the appointed starting time failed to damped the enthusiasm of young and old, so that after supper a couple of hundred started out and made the ascent to Garnet rock. Here they held a sunset service and then descended through the pines.

Miss Slattery spoke in Sage chapel this afternoon, taking as the text of her discourse the word "Cultivation." She told of some of the great things which had been accomplished through cultivation, the miracles that man had worked through knowledge of God's laws, and she said that she loved man for the possibilities reposing in him. What we need is to discover the laws governing human life so that man himself may be cultivated. She asserted that the men and women of the churches have been the ones most to discourage this discovery. "Sometimes," she said, "I feel as if I cannot wait for the men and women of the churches to open their eyes." They do not want to discover things but wish to keep a faith which she compared to a petted hothouse plant. Man must cultivate the capacity to stand up to his measureing rod, to have the courage of his convictions, and he must cultivate his emotions—not "gushings," but emotions so deep that they will hear the call of God or country.

A stereopticon lecture on the Spanish-Americans in southwestern United States, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico and Panama was given in the auditorium this evening by Mrs May Leonard Woodruff. Mrs Woodruff is secretary of the Methodist women's home missionary society. A series of splendid slides gathered by the various denominational workers in the different fields showed views of the country, habits of the people and the progress of mission work. The scenic journey took one across the desert to the Rio Grande, revealed the Mexicans in their adobe huts and the Pueblo Indians in their cliff dwellings. A picture was shown of the first Protestant convert in New Mexico, and the industrial schools which are now educating the third generation of Protestant Christians in that country.

Old Moro castle, the harbor of Havana and San Juan hill, introduced Cuba. A large number of scenes were depicted in Porto Rico, where missionary work is extensively organized. There was a view of the beautiful royal palms with their white glistening trunks crowned with the green palm branches. One scene showed an interested street group watching a cock fight, another the perennial beggar, and still another the Porto Rican laundresses at work on the beach. Oxen were seen tramping out the cane at the sugar mills competing with modern methods. The monument marking the landing place of Columbus and at Panama the oldest church of the hemisphere were pictured on the screen. There were also many views illustrating the work being done by mission churches, schools and hospitals in these lands.

Race Problem—1916
United States

THE SUPERFLUOUS NEGRO

(From The New Republic)

To the Northern Negro the war in Europe has been of immense and unexpected advantage. It has shut out the immigrant, who is the Negro's most dangerous competitor, has doubled the demand for the Negro's labor, raised his wages and given chances to him which in the ordinary course would have gone to white men. If immigration still lags after the war, or is held down by law, the Negro will secure the great opportunity for which he has been waiting these fifty years.

The average Pole or Italian arriving at Ellis Island does not realize that he is a deadly foe to the native Negro. He hardly knows there are Negroes. He takes the first job he can get, competes seemingly with other white men, and, as he rises to higher industrial reaches, makes room for other white men. All the while, however, he is unconsciously fighting the Negro. By filling all the jobs in the North, the immigrant forces the Negro back on the South, where wages are lower and industrial development is more backward. It is a silent conflict on a gigantic scale.

In the half-century between 1860 and 1910, the foreign-born in the United States increased from about two millions to over thirteen millions, of whom the overwhelming majority—over 95 per cent—remained in the North. Industrially they filled the North to the saturation point. In the same period, the Negroes increased from about four and one-half to ten millions. But of these, almost nine-tenths were forced to remain in the South. They were held there as effectively as though the white immigrants stood on the Mason and Dixon line, armed with machine guns.

Because of race prejudice, the individual Negro cannot easily rise above his race, as the individual German, Greek, Jew or Italian in America rises. He is never a man among men, but a Negro sharing the common lot of Negroes. And that lot is bad because industrially the Northern Negroes are superfluous. They hold no monopoly of skill, and are largely debarred from acquiring skill or using it if acquired. In the common occupations, on the other hand, where numbers count, they are too few. In Southern cities, in Atlanta, Memphis, Birmingham, Richmond, Nashville, Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, Negroes constitute one-third to one-half of the population, and more than that proportion of the wage-earners, and are given a chance to earn their living, because without them the work of these cities could not be done.

In the city of Philadelphia, on the other hand, Negroes form only 5½ per cent of the population, in Chicago only 2 per cent, in New York a little less than 2 per cent. In almost every occupation they are a hopeless minority. If white men will not work with them, if the employer is forced to choose between a large supply of white labor and a small supply of Negro labor, he will choose the former. There are always enough white men or women, thanks to our immigration, to do the work. The Negroes can be replaced by whites, but cannot replace whites.

The New York example proves how replaceable and therefore weak and defenseless, the Northern Negroes are. The colored population of the Greater City—one hundred or perhaps one hundred and ten thousand—does not equal New York's annual increase in whites. If these hundred thousand Negroes were to leave, their places could immediately be filled from Ellis Island. In almost every occupation the Negro is numerically weak. If the twelve thousand white barbers of New York refuse to work with the two hundred Negro barbers, the latter must submit. If the thirty thousand white carpenters and joiners choose to draw the color line, the one hundred Negro carpenters must look for odd jobs or work for their own people. The Negro gets a chance to work only when there is no one else. He is the last served; his are the industrial leavings and scraps. Being superfluous, possessing no industrial weapon against race prejudice, he is forced to work for a grotesquely low wage at menial jobs, which the white man disdains.

We often wonder what the reflective Negro thinks as he listens to our orators, who welcome the immigrant to this land of liberty, to this free world of opportunity for all men. What does he think of our democracy, morality, religion, as he views it from his side of the color line?

The Negro asks for little. A half century of the contempt and exclusion which we call "freedom" has taught him to be modest. He does not look to the big prizes of life, but is content with the common things, the right to walk unnoticed and uninsulted through the streets, the right to live where his purse permits, the right not to be robbed by landlord, tradesmen and employer, and last and most fundamental, the right to earn a living at the work for which his skill and intelligence fit him. Yet, because the immigrant has given us all the labor we need and has made the black man superfluous, we deny these rights to the Negro. He becomes the bell-boy, elevator-boy, Pullman porter, the obsequious tip-receiver. Debarred from lucrative occupations, he receives low wages in the occupations into which he is forced; debarred from living in most neighborhoods he pays exorbitant rents in the districts into which he is crowded. Thus our unobtrusive race prejudice means that the Negroes—and among them capable, cultured, sensitive men and women—die of bad lodgings and bad food, of over-crowding and over-work. It means that their married women are forced to work at wage-labor, and their children exposed to the perils of the street. The wronged are alway wrong, and so we blame the Negro. If we are fair, however, we must place the responsibility of a social effect upon those responsible for the cause. If the Northern Negroes have a higher death rate and breed a larger proportion of criminals and prostitutes than do the whites, it is in large part our own fault.

We cannot understand the problems of the Negro in the North unless we constantly bear in mind this fact of industrial opportunity. The Northern Negro has the right to vote, the right—and duty—to send his children to school, and technically at least, many civil and political rights. We do not put him into Jim Crow cars or hold him in prison camps for private exploitation. Nevertheless, the pressure upon him is almost as painful, though not nearly so debasing, as that upon the Southern Negro. The Northern Negro is urged to rise but is held down hard. He is kept out of the white man's restaurant, the white man's hotel, the white man's theatre, the white man's civilization. Ordered to segregate himself, adjured to build up a little black civilization within our big white civilization, he is not given the necessary means. For a civilization costs money, and men cannot get money unless they get work.

How can a minority, even a wealthy minority, duplicate all the costly machinery of civilization? And the Negroes are not only very poor, but are prevented from growing rich. To live at all they must work for the white man at jobs which no white man wants. They have no economic surplus with which to erect a civilization, or indeed to give more than a meagre living to their own professional and mercantile classes, who are also discriminated against and must live in the main from the patronage of their own race. That the Northern Negroes have managed to progress at all under the double burden of race discrimination and competition with the more numerous, better equipped white immigrants is an encouraging sign. Their progress, in wealth, education, refinement, does not prove that they can do the impossible, but is at least an earnest of what they might accomplish if given a chance.

Such a chance seems now about to offer to the Negro. Immigration after the war seems likely to be kept at a lower level during several years or possibly decades. If, then, the supply of immigrant labor is reduced, while the demand for labor maintains itself, the Negro who has equipped himself, should find a wider range of activities open to him, and a stronger demand, especially for unskilled labor. But if the Northern Negroes increase in numbers while their opportunities widen and increase, they will be less dispensable, and more able to make terms. It is the Negro's chance, the first extensive widening of his industrial field since emancipation.

To just what extent the Northern Negro will grow to his new opportuntiies, it is impossible to predict. On the average he is probably not yet so efficient or so tenacious as the white man. He must combat certain racial virtues and vices. Yet from what we know of how ability responds to opportunity, and of how the Negro has advanced under almost impossible economic and social conditions, we cannot but draw hopeful conclusions.

NEGROES AT THE THEATERS.

Many writers, orators and poets of our race have praised highly the light-heartedness and mirth-loving qualities of Negroes, and have argued that it is owing to these qualities that the race has been able to endure so patiently and well, the depressing and galling prejudice to which it has been subjected. I have for some time doubted the wisdom of this assertion and my opinion was strengthened on last Friday evening at the Shubert theater.

The ocasion was the performance of a play called 'On Trial," which was a powerful melodrama, dealing with the actual tragedies of domestic life and affording useful lessons and food for thought to both young and old. The section of the theater that is reserved for Negroes was filled to overflowing. It was what is called a representative audience of Negroes, being composed of doctors, lawyers, professors, teachers and seemingly a large number of the "light-hearted" and "mirth-loving" type, the kind that frequents club rooms, pool halls, low theaters and louge around barber shops and street corners. During the progress of the play, some lines were spoken which indicated the betrayal of a young, innocent, trust girl by the usual sharp, well-dresses, oily-tongues libertine. It was a highly dramatic moment, tense with emotion, when to the antonishment and disgust of that part of the audience which knew better the light-hearted" and "mirth-loving" class broke out in a coarse, loud laugh, as if it was quite famalier with the circumstance and laughed in glee and approval of the cunning of the gay libertine, and in derision at the lack of worldly wisdom of the betrayed girl.

The careful, painstaking and artistic work of the actors was marred by the thoughtlessness and lack of decorum of this class of Negro. Another quality must be added to this class, viz. the light-minded. It is this lack of good manners and of proper public deportment that helps to retard the social recognition of the race. I am sure that the thoughtful Negro would hail with approval any means or methods that could improve this condition.

J. A. WILSON.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.

THE NEGRO DOCTRINE OF LOVE

[From the Western World Reporter, a paper published by Negoes in Memphis, Tenn.]

One-third of the population of the South is of the negro race, thundered Booker T. Washington in 1895. That third is American to the core, free by Heaven that spoke again from Sinai through Lincoln. That third invites the dominant breed to accept its achievements as the golden offering of wider promise. In realm low and realm high we have hit the line set by an indiscriminate civilization. We do not expect to be met half way, but we do expect to see the beckoning hand in the distance and hear the call from afar.

The laws under which we live must become a shadow of good things to come, and no longer be the perfect image of the hate of the strong against the unoffending weak. The quiver of cruelty must be loosened, and the arrows of poison broken.

The Lincoln League seeks friends and not enemies, extols love and not hate; inspires among its own nothing evil in design, and extends merely the olive branch—and waits on Shiloh:

To be a negro in a day like this
Demands forgiveness. Bruised with blow on blow,
Betrayed, like Him whose woe-dimmed eyes gave bliss,
Still one must succor those who brought one low—
To be a negro in a day like this.

OUR RACE'S QUESTION

Chicago Defender 11-25-16

I sit beside the window and
Watch the rain pour,
I hear a knock knock, at my door,
I go, and what confronts me?
Poverty, poverty.

As the years go on fast,
I wonder how long we'll last.
No one to hear us,
No one to cheer us;
The knock grows louder, as
The rich grow richer and
The poor grow poorer.

They say this is God's country,
But how can I believe,
When for all these years I've been deceived?
For our Race and kind,
Where will we our riches find?

—T. V. B.

A NEGRO NONCONFORMIST

AN eleven-year-old colored boy in Des Moines has been brought before the Juvenile Court because he refused to salute the American flag. He declares that he will salute "nobody or nothing" but his God. His parents approve his stand. Independent

Several such cases of refusal to conform to this new patriotic ceremony have occurred in various parts of the country, so it is well to consider the principle involved in the question. Assuming that this is a case of real conscientious scruple and not wilful disobedience or caprice, it seems to us clear that the boy is wrong in his opinion and right in his action. To most of us the salute to the flag seems a beautiful and appropriate way of expressing our loyalty to our country and our allegiance to our government. But we can easily understand that to some it might seem a bit of patriotic superstition and therefore wrong. To compel outward conformity in such a case would be to inculcate hypocrisy, and any teacher or magistrate who should use his power to such an evil purpose should himself be brought before the court. The more anxious we are to inculcate a real spirit of reverence to the flag as a symbol of our nation the more careful we should be to prevent its becoming an empty form or false pretense, and to avoid making unnecessary martyrs of conscientious dissenters.

In New Jersey not long ago a boy got into trouble with the authorities for refusal to take part in the flag ceremony, and it turned out that he was a Canadian. Of course, a foreigner who has no intention of becoming a citizen could not be expected to say: "I pledge allegiance to this flag and to the republic for which it stands," or anything of the kind. Instead of being compelled to take such a pledge he should never have been allowed to do so. But the true born Britisher may without disloyalty raise his hat to the American flag or even join in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." We will not in that case regard it as discourteous in him if he omits to voice the lines so uncomplimentary to him and the Hessians:

Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave.

On the other hand, the American does not renounce his republicanism when he joins his British cousins in singing "God Save the King." There are some, we know, who on such occasions surreptitiously substitute the words of "America" or who modify them to "God Save Their King," but such we regard as overscrupulous.

The modern trend is toward conformity to the customs of the community in which one happens to be as a matter of propriety and without sacrifice of principle. To be continually objecting to forms one does not like or believe in makes one obnoxious, and, besides, a conspicuous act of disapproval often gives to the ceremony an importance and significance which it does not actually possess in the minds of its adherents. The Quakers of our acquaintance are as quick to raise the hat as any worldling, yet their forefathers would have gone to the stake rather than do such reverence to a human being.

But we must deal gently with those who decline to adopt this modern attitude and who cannot look at the question in this light. The willingness to make personal sacrifices for private convictions is all too rare nowadays to be crushed out when it appears. The question is often a vital one. Many a Chinese Christian has gone to his death rather than kowtow to the tablet of Confucius, and we honor them for it. Yet we do not believe that they were necessarily more conscientious than those who choose to interpret the ceremony not as an act of worship but as the homage due to the memory of a great and good man. Since the war began the oath required of British recruits has been changed to read: "I swear by Almighty God." This is keeping out of the army both conscientious infidels and conscientious Quakers, who are willing to give their lives for their country but refuse to say what they do not believe. Such men are needed in the British army—and elsewhere.

So let us not be hard upon little Hubert Eaves, of Des Moines, wrong-headed and pig-headed tho he may be. If he is as scrupulous in big things as he is in this comparatively little thing he will make a good citizen, even tho he may never doff his hat to the flag or stand when the national anthem is played. Such acts are valueless unless voluntary.

Very likely, if we got at the bottom of it, we should find that Hubert had been led astray by the reading of pernicious literature such as the story of William Tell. If that is the case, we are glad he refrained from using the teacher as a target for his bow and arrow. When he grows older he will learn that Third Reader heroes are to be admired, not imitated, and that there is a difference between an Austrian duke's hat and our own flag.

spaper Cutting Bureau in the World

New York City

NEGROES AND THE FLAG.

Iowa has a statute that provides, as a routine of public school life, that each pupil, with hand to forehead, shall say: "I pledge allegiance to the flag and the republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice to all."

The other day in Des Moines, as José Clarana told the story in a letter to The Globe, all little white hands went up during the progress of the instructive ceremony. But the dark hand of Hubert Evens, eleven years old and with pigment in his skin, was not upraised. His parents belong to a religious cult which teaches that it is sinful for Negroes to salute the flag. So little Hubert was taken to court, and, on his still refusing to salute, was sentenced, as Mr. Clarana puts it, to nine years' imprisonment in the state reformatory, a breeding place for criminals.

Following the publication of the Clarana letter The Globe received from a gentleman of New Haven a strong protest. It was suggested that the matter came near treason, and it was said the editor should have exercised his power of suppression. Finally, our correspondent asked us to ascertain what basis in fact there was for the statement that an eleven-year-old boy "had been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment just because he would not salute the flag."

The Globe has ascertained the facts. It finds that the incident occurred about as Mr. Clarana described, and that the court ordered the recalcitrant boy to the state reform school, not for a definite time, but until he became an adult and was duly discharged, the customary form of a reform school commitment. But it was further ascertained that the judge suspended the sentence and paroled the boy under the custody of his father on an agreement that the boy receive an education equivalent to that furnished by the public schools. The schools of Des Moines not being open to the contumacious pupil, he is now in a private school for Negroes at Boone, Iowa.

So the facts are not precisely as originally set out. The criticized court was not unfeeling to the degree represented. It sought to reach a practical solution of the issue to vindicate the law while at the same time to do no harm to the boy or to the sensibilities of his apparently conscientious father.

It is sufficiently obvious that the Negro, whether resident of the north or the south, does not in many instances receive justice. It is not strange that Negroes sometimes feel, allegiance and protection being reciprocal, that the flag does not secure to them that for which it stands. Here is a serious fact that all sober-minded men should consider, for there is an element of risk in denying justice, through a long period of time, to a large element of the nation's population. In one way and another, as Lincoln indicated in his second inaugural address, two hundred and fifty years of tolerance of slavery was responsible for the civil war. We may hardly expect to escape ill effects from the new discrimination.

Yet the asseveration that the school children of Iowa are asked to make is one, it seems to us, that every Negro boy should be glad to make. Whatever unjust things are done beneath the folds of the flag, it still stands for "liberty and justice to all." The repetition of the Iowa pledge is likely to lodge in some minds the thought that to the Negro things are done that the flag does not countenance. No Negro should hesitate to repeat the words of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," or to reiterate that the flag stands for "liberty and justice to all." Here is a sentiment that every Negro should be glad, it would seem, to have graven on every monument and written into every consciousness. Every time it is said that justice should prevail something is done toward eliminating injustice. It is worth while, as Lincoln said, to set up standard maxims, constantly to be labored for and approximated to, whose mere existence shall be a stumbling block to those who seek to perpetuate wrong.

Race Problem – 1916

United States

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

1916

Three Futile Amendments.

To the Editor of The Globe—Elihu Root in a speech at the Union League Club in this city some years ago made the statement that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution cannot be enforced. He omitted to add "in those sections of our country in which they were specially intended to be operative."

The action of the states lately in rebellion against the federal authority made necessary these coercive measures. But the federal authorities have never had the courage to enforce them. These states have tacitly and determinedly refused to recognize them as a part of the fundamental law of the land, and they have never accepted them as binding. The federal government cannot now enforce any one of them in any state in the south. The south's answer to these amendments is Negro disfranchisement, Jim Crow cars, lynch law, the chain gang, Negro baiting in all its forms.

Since the incorporation of these amendments into the federal constitution there has never been an honest attempt to enforce them, and there never will be. The reason is obvious. But God will require at the hands of this nation an account of its stewardship. He is the attorney of record for all the weaker and helpless races who have been and still are the victims of the injustice of strong and powerful nations. He is now cleaning house in Europe, and America need not hope to escape His just wrath. The black man is not wholly friendless, for God is with him and will vindicate him.

JOHN E. BRUCE.

Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 11.

APR 21 1916

OBJECT TO NEGROES.

Natchez, Miss., April 21.—Boy scouts of Natchez are protesting against an order of the national headquarters of their organization, which seeks to permit the organization of a troop of negro boy scouts here. The son of a negro doctor has taken up the matter of organizing the negro boys and the scouts declare that if the national organization grants the negroes a charter they will withdraw. Agitation has been started looking to the organization of the "Southern Boy Scouts," with headquarters here, to embrace all the southern states. In the event a charter is granted the negroes, men of influence and wealth will probably give their support to the new southern organization.

"NINETY THOUSAND CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Christian Recorder 4/13/16.

(An address delivered by the Editor of "The Christian Recorder," at the Monday Conference, Philadelphia, April 10, 1916.)

The subject which I see has been assigned to me is "Ninety Thousand Citizens of Philadelphia." When I asked the lady who gave the subject to me what it meant, I was informed that it referred to the ninety thousand Negroes of the City of Philadelphia. And when I asked what I should say about these ninety thousand people in fifteen minutes, I was instructed to tell just what I considered to be the real Negro problem in Philadelphia. Having had about ten years of study of this problem in Philadelphia, upon a background of twenty-five years of study in the South, in the West, in the North, in Germany, and in England and France, I appreciate many of the difficulties involved. But I go meekly to the task, sincerely and frankly.

The Negro problem in Philadelphia is a social problem. To understand it we must go back to fundamentals. What is a social problem? A social problem exists for a group when there is some form of mal-adjustment between this certain group and the larger environing community of which it is a part. To be a Negro problem this form of mal-adjustment must either be peculiar to Negroes, or common to Negroes, or both. Whatever the mal-adjustment is, if it is not common or peculiar to Negroes then it is no Negro problem.

If we shall find the Negro problem in Philadelphia, we must put our finger, as it were, upon the mal-adjustment which creates a problem between the ninety thousand Negroes and the one and a half million whites.

With reference to just what this mal-adjustment is there is much confusion of thinking.

The average man with whom I have come in contact identifies the Negro problem with problems of ignorance, of vice, of crime, a very popular subject now, of inefficiency, of poverty, or some other general pathological condition. But it only takes a little analysis for the thoughtful student to see that these are not the Negro problem. For in no case are these conditions common to Negroes, or peculiar to them.

Take for example, crime. There were nearly one hundred thousand arrests in the City of Philadelphia last year, of which about nine thousand were Negroes. Crime is not common to Negroes, for the overwhelming majority of Philadelphia's ninety thousand Negroes are law-abiding. I have spent weeks going over the records of Negro crime in this city, and am prepared to say that the vast majority of Negro crimes are of a very petty nature, while fully a third of the Negroes arrested committed no crime whatever. The greatest crimes committed in the city last year were not committed by Negroes, and the enormous cost of police in this city is not occasioned by Negroes. In the criminal class of Philadelphia there are at the lowest estimate, twelve whites to one Negro. No Negroes are magnetic of crime, and thrive from great organizations of crime and vice; witness the vice commissions' findings.

Similarly I might take ignorance, vice, inefficiency, and show by statistics kept by white people, that these conditions constitute no Negro problem in that they are neither common to, nor peculiar to Negroes. As a matter of fact, there is only one Negro in sixteen over ten years of age who is illiterate, while out of the total illiterates in this city, there are ten white people who cannot read and write to every one Negro who cannot read or write.

The same is true with regard to poverty. The statistics of almshouse in the city of Philadelphia show that poverty is not common to Negroes nor peculiar to Negroes. Philadelphia's appropriation of millions of dollars for charities and corrections would not be necessary if this were a Negro problem. The Negro pauper is a very exceptional Negro.

Nor is it inefficiency. I recently interviewed 179 employers of Negroes, asking them this question: "Are Negroes as efficient as whites in the same grade of work?" One hundred and sixty-one of them employing nearly 3,000 Negroes answered this question as follows: fifteen employing 127 Negroes answered that Negroes in their employ are less efficient than whites, while ten firms, employing 643 Negroes, said the Negroes were more efficient, and 136 employers, having over 2000 Negroes, stated that in their experience they had found no difference in efficiency between their black and white employees.

The problem of the Negro in Philadelphia bears the same relation to crime, inefficiency, etc., as the disease of tuberculosis bears to a cough, a pale face and continued expectoration, which may be connected with tuberculosis, but most certainly is not tuberculosis. and the people who merely treat the complexion, or take a patent medicine to stop coughing, will never cure tuberculosis. Similarly some of the methods of attack of the Negro problem are just as logical and scientific as that of the girl who had tuberculosis, and noticed that her cheeks were paling, and made a liberal application of rouge and other cosmetics. She may have, for a time, hidden from the untrained eye the palor, but she did not touch the disease.

What then is the problem of ninety thousand citizens, called Negroes? What mal-adjustment is both common to all of them and peculiar to them? Sociology, whose field is the study of the social mind, furnishes the ready answer after an analysis of the condition.

That answer is that the only thing which is common to all Negroes and peculiar to all Negroes in Philadelphia, is a state of mind and attitude of the environing community, which insists that the colored citizens shall in all things be considered as alien. It is an attitude of a great majority to set at naught all claims of a small and apparently powerless minority. In other words, the Negro problem in Philadelphia is found in undeveloped social conscience of Philadelphia's white citizens, who have established barriers to Negro progress, and who seem determined that Negroes shall not be regarded or regard themselves as a part of the body politic.

This attitude keeps Negroes from securing positions for which they are fully competent. It tends to separate Negroes from the body politic and to create all sorts of superficial problems everywhere it can. This attitude causes many white people to reverse the ethical code when dealing with Negroes; it causes a white gentleman, who would be alert to give a seat in a car to a white lady to keep a Negro woman with a bundle or even a baby, standing; or a perfectly religious white lady to suddenly expand over two seats when a Negro enters the car, and to contract three-fourths of a seat when two whites enter. It causes a perfectly honorable white gentleman, who would not think of falsifying on any account to white people, to talk evasively and often deceivingly to a Negro; it causes whites who would give sympathy to an ordinary cripple, to make sport of a Negro who is lame, and to turn an accident of a Negro into an occasion of hilarity. It is the same problem of the centuries of repression of those who are unlike us.

It is this attitude which causes a hundred places of refreshment and amusement to turn a Negro away who seeks legitimately to enjoy or refresh himself. It is this attitude which makes the Negro's industrial problem, which makes his poverty problem.

What is the justification of this attitude?

Now, it was not ever thus in Philadelphia. Every old Philadelphian knows that this attitude has grown within the past twenty years. It is not based upon any actual deterioration of the Negro, as any one will see who will dispassionately analyze all of the facts.

It will be found that though this problem is more serious than ever before, it cannot be said that Philadelphia Negroes are less efficient than they were twenty or thirty years ago, for they are not. Nor are they less provident than they were, for there has been no time when Negroes have acquired property at a more rapid rate than they have for the past twenty years. Nor are they more ignorant, for there has been no time when Negroes have completed courses in our schools than they have in the past ten years. It cannot be said that they are more criminal, because the statistics show that in proportion to population, they are less criminal than twenty years ago.

Now what is the cause of this unjust development against Negroes during the past twenty years?

It is impossible for every person of a group to come in contact with every other person. Civilization has certain machinery by which the individuals come in contact with their own group life and with other group life. These means of contact are chiefly the public press, the church, the society, the schoolhouse. If the press, the church, the society, the schoolhouse present impressions contrary to fact, the people will believe contrary to fact.

Fundamentally, it is caused by the desire of the North to placate the South for Southern money and Southern trade.

In the case of the Negro, the press has by an undue emphasis on Negro crime, created in the minds of the people, the criminal as the Negro type. As a rule, the only account of crimes in which the race identity of the criminal is given in the newspaper is that of Negroes. When this is repeated every day, and no mention of any other race is given, the ordinary person gets it into his mind that Negroes are criminal. This propaganda has had effect upon Negroes themselves. I myself, never thought of the term "rape" without seeing in my mind a Negro raping a white woman. Imagine my surprise when I saw an actual police record of 7 cases of rape by Negroes out of 131 cases by whites, when during all my life I had never read in a newspaper of a white man committing rape—only of Negroes.

When the paper published a beautiful poem on Abraham Lincoln by Paul Lawrence Dunbar, no mention was made that he was a Negro, but

in the same paper, two and a half columns was given to a Negro's crime. If you will take all of the Philadelphia papers published today, you will find that the only mention made of Negroes is in connection with crime and race conflict. If the papers reported crimes of all people in proportion as they report Negro crimes, there would be very little space for anything else. On the other hand, one seldom or never finds in the news of the day, any reference to any of the business life, social, religious or other life of the Negro; for the reason, as an editor told the writer, the public is not interested in these phases of Negro life. The Negro criminal, said he, has the center of the stage.

The ideas of the public come also from the theater. And the stage has done nothing but caricature and malign the Negro. Vicious plays like the Clansman, the Birth of a Nation, educate the white man's prejudice by emphasizing Negro crime. Ideas come also from the church, which has not sought to give a correct view. It is notorious that with all the Churches in this City there has been no concerted attack upon this problem, which has its lodgement essentially in the human heart. Our Christianity is much interested in separating Negroes, and in using palliatives, patent medicines and rouge; but does not attack the spot. The most vigorous attacks against race hate I have heard in Philadelphia have not been from Christianity, but from Judaism, which I explain by the fact that in some countries the Jews have what is very much like the Negro problem here: the problem of being a small minority environed by a majority which will not respect the humanity of the minority.

The public records show interest only in the bad side of Negro life. If you are a student and are investigating the Negro, what are the available data from public records? You find criminal statistics for every Negro arrested is recorded; but find no word about property holding; you find when a Negro is sent to the penitentiary or hanged, a statement of his color, but nothing as to the color of men who take out license for business. You have the record of retardation among Negro children, but when the winners of city scholarships were published, no indication of the color of the winners was made. You can easily find the Negroes who have died of consumption, but those who have studied in the Art Academy are unknown. The record of Negroes in almshouses is kept, but not the record of Negroes who purchase property.

Of course those who write theses, learned theses, let us call them, from public records, will do injustice to the Negro. A Negro who formerly lived in Philadelphia, won an art prize for $500 and the paper reported it, but forgot to mention his race. On the same page, a Negro was arrested for crime, but the paper did not forget to mention his race.

Then the bug bear, of social equality, has been brought in to make the Negro problem more aggravating and it is insinuated that if a Negro wants to eat in a decent restaurant that he is seeking to marry the women customers; if he wants a job in an office he may court the clerks. And even our democratic public school system is being tampered with.

And so well has the propaganda of misrepresentation been carried on that there are thousands of Philadelphia young women who actually feel ill at ease among Negroes; they think of rape when they see a Negro; for so have the papers trained them, although there are but few actual cases of rape by Negroes in proportion to the large number by white men.

Have I made the problem clear?

It is a problem of the white man's attitude.

This condition is peculiar to all Negroes. The most cultured Negro is no better than the worst Negro in this respect. Indeed the Negro who suffers most is the Negro of culture and refinement. The Negro who is daily insulted is the Negro who aspires. The Negro in whose face the door of opportunity is slammed is the Negro of ambition.

In conclusion, the problem of the Negro is how to get social justice which is labeled "for whites only;" how to get a square deal, which is labeled "No Negroes need apply;" how to get a Christian's portion, which is labeled "No Negroes allowed."

That is the problem.

How can it be solved?

The patent medicine man says "by education," "by property getting," etc. But the answer to that is that the condition has become aggravated with property getting, it has become intensified with education.

My own view is that the only way to attack it is, to attack it at the root, the white man's conscience. If this cannot be changed the Negro minority will never solve its problem, and our democracy will in this respect continue to be a sham and our Christianity a farce.

TILLMAN'S CREED.

Some weeks ago, Mr. Jos. L. Jones, Executive Chairman of the National Negro Press Association, wrote a letter to Ben Tillman commending him upon what he thought to be the latter's change of heart, as evidenced by a speech recently made on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Jones received a reply from the Senator, which reads as follows:

The New York Age 9/10/16

August 10, 1916.

J. Jones, Esq., 8th and Plum, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—Replying to yours of August 8th, it is what is to be expected of an educated and self respecting Negro. That there are so few of those to be found is very lamentable. I do not know of any propaganda anywhere that all Negroes are venal, but I do know from experience that there are very few Negroes that are not venal. The members of the race with whom I come in contact in South Carolina are more debased and worthless than they were just after the war. There has been a great deterioration among them as far as morals and character are concerned. They are less reliable, less honest, and altogether degenerate. It is a pity it is so, but it is true nevertheless. I have always pled for justice for the Negroes as far as life, liberty and happiness are concerned, but very few of them that I know should have any proper qualifications for voting, and the ballot should never have been given to them. They should have been made to earn it by uplift, which education and property alone can bring. I know that many Negroes are better qualified to vote than many white men, especially the foreigners who are being admitted to our shores. It is the illiterate and ignorant that are doing the most harm in our political life. The educated scoundrels and rascals are very, very numerous. I have never said "color was a crime," but I will die believing that the Caucasian is the highest type of man that God has created, and the history of the world shows it.

Very sincerely,
(Signed) B. R. TILLMAN.

FINANCIAL AMERICA

New York City

EDUCATION AND THE NEGRO

Whether negroes will be more likely to remain in the South if better educational facilities are provided them is a question apart from the undoubted wisdom of providing these facilities. President Edward T. Ware, of Atlanta University, who is seeking to raise an endowment fund of five hundred thousand dollars for this institution, is reported as saying that if the negroes are to remain in the South they must be educated. It is certain that as the idea of the advantages of education grows among the negroes the tendency will be to leave the South if educational facilities are more nearly adequate and more readily available elsewhere. But it is also to be remembered that as education of the blacks progresses there will also be an increasing inclination to gain larger advantages of occupation. The South is developing rapidly in the magnitude and range of its industries, and there will be great need of labor—a need as acute, if not more so, than now, when the negro exodus is proving economically serious. But it is not clear whether a higher degree of education among the negroes will find the latter willing to accept a continuance of the present sharp line drawn in the South between the races in all activities of life. Increase a man's education and, no matter what his color, he will be less content to be held down to a low social and business status and to a sharp definition of relationship with others of the human race. This is, of course, not an argument against the education of the negro; it is simply calling attention to a situation which may possibly arise. It is our belief that in education lies the solution of the negro problem, but solution of the problem for the South will not likely come through increased contentment to the negro because of better local educational advantages. It will come for the South rather through an infiltration of foreign labor into that region which will have the effect of making the South more independent of negro labor and tend, together with the spirit of ambition promoted by education, to distribute the negro population throughout the country.

ENQUIRER

Philadelphia, Pa.

DISCUSSES MODERN NEGRO

People of High Ideals Training School Head Asserts

Leslie Pinchney Hill, principal of the Cheyney Training School, at Cheyney, Pa., yesterday delivered an address on the subject of the modern negro before members of the Ohel Jacob congregation in the synagogue at Seventh street and Columbia avenue. The schoolman asserted that the negro usually was a law-abiding citizen, who possessed high ideals, and had a deep love for music and the arts.

At the Ohel Jacob congregation a Big Sister Social Service Committee is being formed with Mrs. J. Marcus Polak as president. The object of the society is to prevent young Hebrew girls from going wrong. The committee will work through a system of nine clubs, which soon are to be established in this city.

Race Problem – 1916

United States

REFUSES TO SALUTE UNITED STATES FLAG

Chicago Defender.

(Special to The Defender.)

4/29/16

Pittsburgh, April 27.—Several of the local daily papers have given much prominence during the week to the case of Earl Sams, a member of the race, and of the Pittsburgh police department for the past seven years, whose suspension from duty has been recommended as a result of charges, the specific offense being that he had insulted the flag. According to testimony adduced at the hearing, which was held before the police trial board, the alleged insulting remarks about the Stars and Stripes were made in the presence of two men who, the officer claims, were under the influence of liquor and who started a harangue in reference to whether or not he would trade his policeman's uniform for one of a soldier if real trouble should occur between this country and Mexico. He replied that he was kept busy enough in maintaining order on his post, to consider anything in the way of going to the front. "Well, you should fight for the flag," said one of the men, who is a son of a Civil War veteran; "you are an American citizen, and I'm going to force you to give a decided answer or get your star." The officer"s reply wasn't such as would encourage the spellbinder to change his mind and the charges followed. The investigation was made by Lieut. P. J. Clancey, following a complaint made by Robert Cain, commander of Camp Hunt and president of the Municipal Council, United Spanish War Veterans. The recommendation resulting from the hearing will not be effective until ratified by Mayor Armstrong. Commander Cain appointed a committee of four United Spanish War Veterans to interview the Mayor regarding the case. Officer Sams has a fine record in the police department, and the case is eliciting much interest among the members of the race in Pittsburgh. It is hard to see how his reply to the questions asked him would justify charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, and the Mayor is sure to come in for much criticism from both races if he sanctions the decision and sentence mentioned above. The records of the recruiting offices in Pittsburgh do not show that the white men of the Smoky City are falling over one another to get inside of the khaki uniforms.

GOV. CRAIG TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF A NEGRO

Constitution

Raleigh, N. C., February 19.—Governor Locke Craig and Secretary of State Bryan Grimes will head a body of state officials which will attend the funeral here tomorrow of Austin Dunston, a negro porter, it was announced today. Dunston had been employed in the executive offices in the capitol for more than forty years. It was said it would be the first negro funeral ever attended in North Carolina by the governor and executive staff.

THE JEW AND HIS FRIENDSHIP TO US

The Amsterdam News 3/22/16

Some years ago we read an article by some one who gave it as his opinion that the Jew in this country was systematically working to create an affinity of interests with the colored Americans.

Whatever the reason it is matter of record that the Jew has more than once proved himself a friend to us. His rabbis and his other public men have more than once struck strong blows in our defense. His merchants are willing to employ us and give us the opportunity elsewhere denied. Through the Jewish merchants numerous positions have been opened to us in New York City and elsewhere. In colored Harlem, where many not colored reap a golden harvest, the Jew has been the first to recognize the justness of our demands for trade reciprocation, and is now employing in his numerous Harlem enterprises hundreds of colored people. Of course, doing business in this locality and depending for support almost exclusively on colored trade, it is no more than right and wise that these Hebrew merchants should employ colored help. But is the Greek or the Italian in the same locality doing the same thing? They are not, and the fact that it is solely and exclusively our own fault that they continue to exist off the money of people whom they refuse to help even by harmless reciprocity, in no way excuses them or makes the credit to the Jew the less for doing that which the Greek and the Italian refuse to do—employ colored help.

As to the affinity of interests it already exists, and the colored people would do well to cultivate the friendship of the Jew and throw overboard the prejudices to the race that are the result of more or less close association with the Caucasian and his literature.

ABOUT SALUTING THE FLAG.

Little Hubert Eaves, an eleven-year-old colored boy of Des Moines, Ia., has set the pace and obviously accepted the martyrdom his eledrs have these many years shirked. Master Eaves refused to salute the American Flag and he had many and good reasons to support his stand. He is of a precocious nature and THINKS. For this juvenile and, at his age, irresponsible action, Hubert was expelled from school and, according to a despatch in the New York Evening Journal, was even sentenced to nine years in the Eldora Reformatory. It appears, however, that the sentence was given only in the Journal's prolific imagination. The Chicago Defender carrying a report of the affair does not mention such a culmination. This latter paper, however, terms it a new philosophy of American patriotism and carries an editorial in the same issue adjuring the race to stand by the flag.

Yet it is no new philosophy that little eleven-year-old Hubert Eaves has advanced. It is a philosophy that has its seed in the vicious prejudice and wanton cruelty of the white American toward the colored American and that for some time has shown signs of bearing just such fruit as the fearless youngster who has refused to salute a flag that offers him neither honor nor safety under its striped folds. The stripes have been for the colored man, the stars for the white. Yet when the guns begin to boom it is naïvely expected that the colored man should be suffocated with pleasure at the prospect of defending in armies, where not even military genius may forward his advancement, a flag that in peace never waves for his protection.

This precocious youngster has struck the right chord—the chord of fire that has power to transform into men demanding as such their man's right the helpless clods of humanity who at present supinely accept wrongs that no race of men would tolerate. Through all these years our only vestige of manhood has been displayed on battlefields where our best and noblest have spilled their blood not in our own cause but in useless valor for the American flag.

Eleven-year-old Hubert Eaves has struck the right chord—the chord of assertive manhood, true liberty and true self-respect. Were others of older years endowed with as much SENSE and MANHOOD as little Eaves has displayed the race would not now be the foot-stool and the plaything of the American nation and the European scum represented in that melding pot. Are we represented in this melding process? Oh, yes, so far as concubinage and aggressive vice can make us, but in the last analysis we remain a nation within a nation. Will we be a nation of slaves or a nation of equals? Rights have never been attained by cowardly methods. True liberty was never gained but blood was spilled. Even the patient, long-enduring, loyal Hollanders could not convince Philip II and the Spanish people that the Netherlanders were not to be trifled with in the matter of their liberty of person and of conscience.

Can we, as patriotic Americans, afford to fight for and defend the flag when that flag no longer truly represents the ideals and true democracy of the founders of the American Union? Can we, as Colored Americans, afford to spill our blood in defence of a country that segregates, ostracises, burns, hangs, and in various ways, murders and closes the door of hope in the face of twelve million of its own citizens. We cannot as men defend such a country—and least of all as colored men, the victims, ourselves and our defenceless women and children, hung by hundreds, wronged by thousands, scorned by millions.

MRS. HAMMOND DISCUSSES WORK FOR THE NEGRO.

Editor Woman's Department: Can you make room for the following facts, which must encourage every southerner who hopes for rational and Christian solutions of our various racial difficulties? They show the south working in many states and in many ways toward justice, co-operation, and a broad understanding of what human betterment involves in our section.

In Shreveport, La., the city board of health offers a series of cash prizes to the colored church or other organization which secures among its membership the largest percentage of homes screened against flies and musquitoes. It also offers prizes for the most sanitary yards.

Virginia, for several years, has appropriated money to put young colored delinquents in Christian colored homes instead of in jail. The work is supervised by the state, but is actually done by a well-to-do colored man who gives his services to the work, which is reforming 95 per cent of the boys.

Kentucky for years appropriated $3,000 annually for similar work, conducted by negroes under state supervision, both dependent and delinquent children being cared for. It has been so markedly successful that the state now invests $10,000 a year in this salvage of life from the waste heap.

The District of Columbia has demonstrated that negro criminals can be both managed and reformed by the honor system; and that the south as well as the north can safely discard medieval methods, such as the use of stripes, chains and armed guards; but the state of Tennessee, which is just establishing its first honor prison camp for negroes, is the first of our southern states to profit by the demonstration. There will soon be others—Georgia, it is to be hoped, included. One city in North Carolina, Wilmington, is succeeding with the same system locally applied.

Richmond, Va., is preparing a park for colored people. Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans have municipal playgrounds for them. The board of educa-

tion has provided a small playground in connection with one of the colored schools in Augusta, Ga.; and one has been recently opened in Wilmington, North Carolina.

In Norfolk, Va., a social service committee of 25 men has been appointed from churches of all white denominations to study the needs of Norfolk colored people, and to co-operate with the better class of negroes in meeting those needs. The Norfolk Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of five to assist in this work.

Over 200 local auxiliaries of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, scattered throughout the southern states, are through their social service committees co-operating with the colored church women of their communities in various forms of betterment work for negroes.

These facts, and others like them, should have the widest publicity. The spirit from which they spring is contagious; and the faster we all catch it the sooner will racial friction disappear.

L. H. HAMMOND.
(Mrs. John Hammond.)

NEWS
Savannah, Ga.
AUG 10 1916

CALIFORNIANS DON'T WANT INTERVENTION

President's Mexican Policy Not Regarded as Cowardly.

DECLARES FRESNO JURIST

Japanese Problem Similar to That of Negro in South.

The judiciary committee of the Eagles was all wrapped up in its problems yesterday noontime when Edward Hirsch, publicity man extraordinary, appeared at the door and told them that they would have to cut out work for a few minutes while a reporter talked with two members of the committee.

"Come right in," said Judge William J. Brennen of Pittsburg, who is chairman of the committee. "I'm not afraid of these fellows because they've got all I know already."

Whereupon Judge Herbert F. Brigg of Fresno, Cal., raisin city of th globe first, last and all the time, wa introduced and asked about every thing from the Mexican question t the effect of the Japanese upon California life. About each of these two questions and on many others the judge exhibited some rather decided opinions.

For instance, he did not believe that the policy of the President toward Mexico had been particularly cowardly and he declared that although there are people in Southern California who have been clamoring for intervention in the affairs of that country the majority don't want to go to war.

"I think if we once go into Mexico to intervene in their affairs we may as well stay in there because it will take two years and half a million men to fix things up in that country," said the judge.

Similar to Negro Problem.

"With regard to the Japanese problem we in California feel about it as you do toward the negro problem," I imagine. "The Japanese are there and we must accept that fact. But unless something drastic is done they will pull us down to their standards of civilization. The laboring classes were the first to protest against this coolie labor because they were the first to feel its effects. But later the small storekeepers had to compete with them and now they are landowners, not mere owners of their own homes, but of large tracts of land under cultivation. The largest raiser of onions in the world is a Japanese who lives in California. His hands are all countrymen of his who work for low wages and his goods are shipped all over the country."

Edward Hyneman of Columbus, O., another member of the committee, here joined in the conversation under the Mexican heading and told of the difficulties with which the United States has had to contend ever since the Vera Cruz incident.

"I own property in Mexico myself and I want protection for it," said Mr. Hyneman, "but I think that the President has done just the right thing under the circumstances. If he had decided to intervene in Mexico and had sent an army down there for that purpose it would have been of no avail because there would have been no one to guard the border of New Mexico, Arizona and California, and these bandits would have poured across the border and would have caused no end of trouble among the cities and towns along the border. I agree with Judge Briggs that the only thing to do is to either go all the way through in this Mexican business or not to intervene."

Mr. Hyneman, when questioned as to the state of industry in his home city, Columbus, declared that business had never been better. "And it isn't munitions, either," he declared. "Outside of a very small concern there is nothing in the munitions line in the city and yet everything is busy and they can't get enough labor. They are running two and three shifts a day and common labor is paid $2.75 a day and skilled labor proportionately. There is no doubt about the prosperity of the country and I think that this will have a great effect in keeping President Wilson in the White House."

Here the committee again got down to business.

Capt. J. F. Pelletier of Kansas City, past grand worthy president of the Eagles, who is in Savannah for the meetings of the committee on the state of the order, is chief of the insurance patrol of the Kansas City Underwriters' Association.

Capt. Pelletier organized the patrol in 1889. It works in harmony with the regular fire department of the city and helps put out fires before the city's department arrives.

The equipment of the company is entirely motorized. There are twenty-one men in the department. These men are called upon to go to fires at all hours just as are the firemen. As soon as they get to a fire they begin to work for the safety of the goods in the building by spreading oil tarpaulins over the stock. They watch out for adjoining buildings in the same way. After a fire is over they clean up the premises and sprinkle sawdust so as to get the moisture out of the building.

There is rigid discipline in the department and Capt. Pelletier has the authority to hire and discharge men as he sees fit. There is no politics connected with the department. The work of the company is not restricted to fires, either. If a faucet is left running and the water spreads to the floor and threatens to damage goods in other floors the insurance patrol is called upon. There is never a thought as to whether a piece of property is insured or not. Every kind of property gets the benefit of this up-to-date service at all times.

Capt. Pelletier joined the Kansas City fire department in 1879. While he was talking with a Morning News reporter Judge A. B. Duncan of the St. Joseph (Mo.) probate court joined in the conversation and asked the captain to tell about his experience with Jesse James, the noted outlaw.

When the captain seemed rather backward about the incident the judge told of how in 1881, just a year before James was shot, young Pelletier snatched an ax out of his hand which James was trying to steal from the fire department. Of course the brave young fireman didn't know that the tall fellow with the ax was the famous bandit or, as the captain said yesterday, "He could have had the ax and the whole department for all of me."

...NING STAR
Washington, D. C.
SEP 19 1916

TO STUDY NEGRO PROBLEMS.

Howard University Students Will Be Given Course This Year.

Negro problems are to be considered as a part of the course in sociology at Howard University this year. Prof. Kelly Miller is to teach the first semester, and Dr. R. E. Parks, professorial lecturer in sociology of Chicago University, is to teach the second semester of the subject.

In order that the course may be available for city school teachers and others interested the time has been set for 5 o'clock Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The course is to embrace such topics as growth, distribution and tendency of negro population, segregation, occupation, crime, vital statistics, educational, religious and benevolent organizations and also the discussion of remedial agencies and the general progress of the race.

...s.....
JUN 15 1916
ENTERPRISE

THE BLACK AND YELLOW PERIL.

Mrs. Albert T. Leatherbee, of Boston—we do not know Mrs. Leatherbee, but judging her by her work, she is a woman of discerning mind—is sending broadcast through the mail the following forceful, and we think timely warning to the South.

She will be accused no doubt by Boston suffragists of appealing to race prejudices. And if she is, she should make no defense to that. Because for a white woman to be prejudiced in favor of the white race, calls for no apology. Her letter reads in part as follows:

"To any student of the woman suffrage agitation, who has followed its history and watched its propaganda, the most astonishing phase of the whole hysterical movement is that it has received any attention—however slight—in the southern states. Yet, it is the strange and unaccountable fact that such states have suffrage organizations composed of white women. It is beyond the comprehension of one who has traveled in this region to imagine how any southern white woman could have been inveigled into a movement so fraught with danger to the best interests of that section and which is so menacing, not only to its social, political and economic future, but to its very existence.

"We of the North are used to the spectacle of suffrage workers pleading with negro men to give white women the ballot, and we are perfectly familiar with the jibes thrown at the anti-suffrage women to the effect that, like the black slaves of the sixties, we do not realize our seavery and have not the mental capacity to desire political freedom.

During the recent campaign in Massachusetts, and elsewhere, they held large public meetings at which negro speakers were the orators of the day and at which negro women, in full suffrage regalia, officially participated. At such meetings their white speakers did not hesitate to depict the South as a benighted land where lynch-law prevails, child labor is rampant, illiteracy high, and general injustice to women and children the rule.

"In the great misnamed "Victory Parade" held in Boston last fall, negro women in gorgeous yellow, the complementary color of the race, marched through the streets throwing happy smiles to all beholders. They rode with their white sisters under the floating yellow banner upon campaign business and orated in the flowery manner of their race from soap boxes and automobile cushions. At Chicago elections, negro female politicians worked in wards and precincts getting out what votes they could, and their white prototypes canvassed negro men in support of their candidates.

"View this as you may, from your personal standpoint, it is essential to bear in mind that the northern states have a negro population of an average of only 1.5 per cent. and that the full woman suffrage states of the West have an average of less than 2 per cent of negroes in the entire area, while in the southern states the average is from 12½ per cent to 94 per cent of the entire population.

"Southern suffrage women, familiar with the innate chivalry of southern men, are depending upon the latter to grant them equal political responsibilities on the principle that a gentleman cannot refuse a woman's request—no matter how absurd or mischievous it may be. But to us northern women, it is more or less amusing that they should imagine that a race of men which has produced some of the greatest statesmen of our history, can be sufficiently short-sighted to grant their demands. Such mistaken chivalry is akin to that which gives a baby a bottle of poison merely because the child cries for the pretty glass containing the deadly potion. Southern chivalry should be, and undoubtedly is, based upon more solid foundations. In kindness to the misguided suffrage women themselves, as well as for political and racial welfare of all, and the prosperity and progress of their sovereign states' southern men should refuse to heed the foolish and fatal song of the suffering sirens."

Race Problem – 1916
United States.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

Southern Writer Discusses Negro Problem.

No woman of the central south has better studied and more carefully exploited the more dominant phases of the negro problem in the south than Mrs. John Hammond (L. H. Hammond), of Georgia, wife of Dr. John Hammond, now located in Dalton, Ga. As the wife of a clergyman and co-operating with him in the direction of the negro industrial school in Augusta, Ga., she studied the problem from a missionary as well as educational standpoint. Born and reared in the south, she knows the problem from the standpoint of experience, and she fair-mindedly sees the progress the negro has made, his commendable qualities as well as those reprehensible, and therefore is equipped as the authoritative publicist.

The recent exodus of the negro north, the comments made upon it and the general discussion of the status of the negro in the south, make timely a recent interview with Mrs. Hammond when she passed through Atlanta en route home after attending the recent congress of social workers in Macon, Ga.

THE REAL PROBLEM.

"The people who furnish nearly all of the problems with which a state board of charities and corrections must deal are those who live on or over the edge of want. This is true the world over. But in the south the majority of this class are negroes," stated Mrs. Hammond. "They are a tremendous charge upon the taxpayers of Georgia through our courts, jails and prisons alone, including, of course, our police system. In addition to this, every community in the state in which there is any systematic care of the poor provides more or less liberally for the care of the colored poor. Every southern state carries this burden, and if a state organization of charities and correction is formed in Georgia it will be expected to study the problems of the negro pauper and the negro criminal at least so far as to safeguard taxpayers and philanthropic organizations against unnecessary expense.

"But there is one southern state which has developed, through its state board of charities and corrections, a broadly constructive policy in regard to its colored population, both law-abiding and criminal: a policy already so successful and so full of promise for the future that it should be known throughout the south.

"Virginia has undertaken, not merely a scientific treatment of her dependent and delinquent negroes, but has formulated as a definite policy of the state education of and co-operation with the well-to-do negroes in betterment work among the poor and delinquent of their race. The state board has only been organized seven years; but already this policy has resulted in the better class of negroes bearing a large part of the expense formerly borne by the state; and—a far more important matter—in such a salvage of human wreckage and waste as is transforming hundreds of youthful negro delinquents from a public menace to an asset of the state.

"The policy of education includes visiting and inspection by the board of all negro benevolent institutions in the state, orphanages, old folks' homes, settlements, etc.; sympathetic encouragement and advice; and the regular reporting of all this work, by the negroes, at the annual public meetings of the board. A place is reserved, at these meetings, for all negroes interested or engaged in social work; and the discussion of the various phases of the board's work is educating and directing the better class of negroes to a more and more efficient assumption of their part of the state's burdens in caring for colored dependents and delinquents."

A NEGRO'S WORTH.

Mrs. Hammond declares:

"The most revolutionary part of this work was begun six years ago by a full-blooded negro lawyer, acting on his own initiative and at his own expense. He began to get some of the Virginia judges to suspend sentences on negro boys brought before the courts, and to commit them to his keeping. He took them to his home, clothed them, and kept them until he could place them out in good negro homes, where, after trial, the boys were legally adopted, the new parents guaranteeing religious training and a public school education for each boy.

"So successful were these efforts that Dr. Mastin, state secretary of charities and corrections, and Governor Mann, then governor of Virginia, became interested. They secured the passage of a law enabling Dr. Mastin to take out of the jails and prisons any colored boy of 15 or less and 'deal with him at his discretion.' Since then such boys have been turned over to Walker, whose traveling expenses are now borne by the state, though he declines any salary for his services. He supervises all boys, even after adoption, until their moral rehabilitation is accomplished. Seventy-seven per cent of them make good in the first home in which they are placed; and a large portion of the remainder succeed with the second placing.

"Last year over 400 colored boys were so placed out, at a cost to the state, including supervision during the year, of about $1,200. If kept in jails or the reformatory they would have cost the state, according to the board's report, over $41,000. The well-to-do negroes of Virginia not only assumed this cost of maintenance for the present year, but as for all succeeding years; and are also maintaining all boys turned over to them during the last six years; and are prepared to assume a similar additional expense each year," stated Mrs. Hammond. "Nor is this all. Judging by the experience of the entire south, a large proportion—at least 75 per cent—of these first offenders, if dealt with in the usual way, could be counted upon to develop into regular criminals, a continual drain upon the resources of the state. Yet these 300 potential criminals of a single year, who are now being developed as law-abiding producers, will be worth $90,000 a year to the state even if their earnings are as low as $300 a year apiece; a balance on the credit side to which should be added the saving in court and prison expenses. In the course of a few decades these figures would grow to more than impressive proportions.

WOMEN WORKERS.

"But this is not all. The negro women of Virginia, moved by the board's broad policy, undertook reformatory work for delinquent negro girls. The board agreed, if the colored women raised money for an industrial farm, to secure a state appropriation for a building. The State Federation of Negro Women's clubs thereupon raised $5,000 and bought a farm approved by the state board of charities and corrections. The legislature appropriated $6,000 for the first building—the institution to be on the cottage plan, and, under the state board's direction, a thoroughly up-to-date affair; two white club women of Richmond added $1,000 each to what the state gave, and the first building went up two or three years ago. The state has since appropriated $8,000 for a second building. Last year the colored women's clubs paid one-third of the running expenses of the institution, and the state the remainder.

"Following this same policy of education and co-operation, the Volunteer Juvenile Protective association of Virginia, fostered by the state board, encourages negro volunteer probation workers among neglected colored children in a number of Virginia cities. Ten such negro volunteer probation officers are now giving their services, which are highly commended in Dr. Mastin's latest report.

"In Richmond the city Associated Charities follows this state policy. Relief to the negro poor is given through a well-organized negro association, with which a committee from the white association meets when necessary.

"This policy has been found so beneficial that it has spread to other departments of the state government. One instance of this is found in the state board of health.

"Major Moton, formerly of Hampton, now Booker Washington's successor at Tuskegee, organized all the negro clubs, church, social and benefit societies of Virginia, whether for men or women, into a federation called the Negro Organization society, whose watchword is 'Better homes, better churches, better schools, better farms.' The most notable work of the organization to date is for sanitation and hygiene among colored people. During 'Negro Health week' last spring the organization distributed throughout the state 40,000 copies of a pamphlet on negro health needs, which was prepared by the officers of the organization society, and printed at state expense by the board of health.

"The state board of education has also found it profitable to co-operate in ways too many to enumerate here; and in Norfolk the churches and the chamber of commerce are officially adopting a similar policy.

"There are no lynchings in Virginia, and little, if any, race friction," declares Mrs. Hammond. "Yet Virginia believes as truly as Georgia in the social separation of the races. The Virginia negroes, taken in the mass, are much better educated than the mass of Georgia negroes, of far greater value as a productive force, and a greater asset to the state; and their manners are respectful to white people as well as self-respecting. Would not the same policy produce the same results elsewhere; and would they not be as desirable in Georgia as in Virginia?"

MAJOR MOTON AGAIN.

Guardian 11/18/16

The Amsterdam News, the good good New York weekly, after satirizing the South for its reluctance to lose its Colored laborers, "hands" the following to the new principal of Tuskegee Institute:—

"Major Moton of Tuskegee goes them all one better in 'advising' the Northern Colored man, enjoying the franchise and the rights of manhood, to go South, where neither franchise nor manhood await him, whre security of property, security of life, security of WIFE and DAUGHTER are unknown to the repressed and ostracized Colored millions. This, Major Moton advises—Major Moton who recently apologized for his wife's attempt to ride like a human being!

The Colored people of New York City will receive with a shock the revelation by Major Moton that they are living in a deplorable condition and 'are huddled together in quarters like pigs,' that as a result they will contract colds, which will turn into consumption and death will claim them.

Is not the Major a bit muddled in his geography? Is it really of New York City or of the ill-paved, poorly-lighted, badly-ventilated, segregated districts of the Southern cities, where even sewerage connection is sometimes denied, that he speaks? Must we out of the laid of bondage then back into the land of bondage again?

Dayton, O., Nov. 14, 1916.—The state authorities have been asked to keep "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in film force, out of Ohio by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

They assert that Harriet Beecher Stowe story is being prepared for the screen and will have a disquieting effect upon the mind of the movie patron.

WEST INDIAN REGIMENT ORIGINATING IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Cut loaned by The Christian Science Monitor, for which it was especially drawn from a photograph by H. E. Attewell, Kingston, Jamaica.

Marines Are In Charge In SanDomingo

Eighteen Hundred American Sea Soldiers Will Maintain Order Until After the Election

12-1-16

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Military rule has been proclaimed in Santo Domingo by the United States navy to suppress existing political chaos in the little republic and pave the way for guaranteeing future quiet by establishing there such a financial and police protectorate as the American government now exercises over Hayti.

Eighteen hundred American marines will maintain order for the present and at least until elections are held in January, their officers will supervise the conduct of government by native officials and disburse the customs revenues which American receivers have been collecting by treaty arrangement for nine years.

The navy proclamation, issued yesterday, apparently has been put into effect without bloodshed. It was announced here today by Secretary Daniels in the following statement:

"Captain H. S. Knapp in command of the United States forces in San Domingo, reports that, in compliance with instructions received, military government was proclaimed by him in San Domingo, 4 p. m., November 29. An order regarding carrying arms on having them in possession has been put in effect. Payment of salaries of government officials will be resumed immediately.

Proclamation Well Received.

"The proclamation was well received. Conditions are reported as being normal and the great majority of the people regard the proclamation with favor."

Captain Knapp's action was the result of plans carefully worked out by state and navy department officials after conferences with Minister Russell recalled from Santo Domingo for the purpose and consideration of reports from naval officers on the scene.

The necessity for a drastic step has been considered since the overthrow several months ago of President Jiminez by General Arias, a strongly anti-American revolutionist. With Arias in control the Dominican assembly elected Frederico Enriquez president but the United States refused to recognize the new government and withheld the balance of customs revenues left after the regular payments of interests on the foreign debt. Consequently the native officials and employes now will draw their first pay since the downfall of Jiminez.

Won't Infringe On Rights.

Secretary Daniels explained today that the form of rule set up by Captain Knapp did not contemplate any infringement of the civil rights or processes of the native government. The municipal and civil laws will still be administered by Dominican courts.

Captain Knapp was selected for this job because of special fitness growing out of his service on the neutrality board. His report says that probably 90 per cent of the native business men and others who desire permanent peace on the island approve the steps that have been taken and those in contemplation.

Want Treaty Ratified.

Upon the election of a president by the assembly to be chosen in January the United States will ask for the ratification of a treaty similar to that now in force with Hayti, providing for American supervision of Dominican finances and for a native constabulary officered by Americans

High officials made it plain tonight that the Washington government is determined that there shall be no renewal of the revolutions in Hayti and San Domingo which for years have rendered the island a source of menace to the international relations of the United States because of the foreign capital invested.

HAITI

HER PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTION

Amsterdam News

By Rev. S. E. Churchstone Lord, B.D.

Mr. Editor: 12-6-16

The world was, doubtless, startled a few months ago to learn of the landing of American marines on the shores of Haiti, and of the permission given the American Government by the Dartiguenave administration, through a treaty, to regulate the local and foreign affairs of that republic.

In the interest of all concerned, I would say, that it is easy to predict some of the most distressing complications which might arise to belittle the Americans in their other good offices to this very needy people unless the work now undertaken embraces moral and industrial movements for the benefit of the masses of the Haitian people.

Undoubtedly Haiti's predicament today is a grave one, because she is forced to acknowledge that she cannot as a nation govern herself. This predicament is due largely to her failure to have a practical conception of her relation to those world forces that make fo rhelpful service to civilization. Their continual revolutions have not permitted the people as a whole to give evidences of true ethical culture. It is admitted that it is due to these disturbances that there has been no living force for high moral impulsion in the body politic; which is a necessary element to force if not encourage the leaders to undertake constructive and benevolent enterprises. For this very reason they have failed under successive administrations even in matters of local economic development. For many obvious reasons I would urge white and colored Americans to manifest some real sympathetic interest in the people of Haiti. The Haitian republic to-day consists of nearly two and a half million souls, who have wrapped up in them the needs and necessities, powers and possibilities of human nature, they contain all the worm of civilization from its roots to its fruits.

The Haitian nation has reached a stage in its history when, to my mind, none of its citizens can afford to sink into slothful satisfaction and do their little job, and draw their little pay, and enjoy their tasteless leisure, and with insane self-deception hid under

the shaodw of their wings, like the foolish bird which thereby hopes to escape the wrath to come.

What a blessing it will be to the masses when these prepared and favored individuals to realize that they are the salt of the nation, and if the salt has lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted?. If the light within their racial world be darkness, how great is that darkness? The highest call of the civilization of the world to-day is to the educated young men of the belated races. The educated young manhood and womanhood of Haiti must lift the masses of their own people to the high level of their own lofty conception. They must partake of the best things in the civilization of Europe and America and show them fearlessly unto their own people. Their task is the same as that of Japan, China, India and Liberia, intensified, perhaps, by the more difficult and intricate tanlge of circumstances with which they have to deal.

As one looks over the field in that country, strange to say, the whole sweep of racial movement seems to retrograde. The race idea has been to an extent sacrificed for social favors, which have been thought by many to be procurable only through a peculiar relationship. Now this sort of life has, for many years, created a wide breach between the social groups and has exposed our brothers and sisters of that republic to unsympathetic and un-Christian treatment by others, which has served to create seered consciences.

Now, from a racial point of view, there is no other source of help for the Haitian nation but God and its educated men, irrespective of color or condition. It is not to be gainsaid that there are foreign intersts intimatly concerned with the government of the nation, that will from now on contribute toward the amelioration of the general condition of this people. Naturally all well thinking Americans are expecting that all organiaztions and enterprises in Haiti will now gradually get into condition for permanent operation under a settled form of government. It is expected that the masses of the peopjle will be furnished with remunerative employment instead of implements of war, and that their wants are going to be locked into as never before. Class rule will then gradually disappear. The establishment of law and order should also help to encourage moral and spiritual reflections on the part of all classes. Then will Protestantism, which has been laboring and sacrificing all these years on behalf of this people come into her own. And she will reap bountifully, in proportion as she is able to demonstrate her interest and capacity to contribute toward the general development of the people of Haiti.

And it is in this new and wonderful field of missionary activity that American philanthrophy as an auxiliary to the American military occupation is expected to perform a vicarious task. This charitable and helpful disposition toward less fortunate peoples has for many years shown itself to be a national characteristic of the American people. And if Haiti can receive the same kind of treatment that is promised to the Belgium kingdom after the final success of the Allies, the gratitude of the Haitian people will help to cover a multitude of national failures. So that in the light of history it is to be hoped that the American military occupation hurtful as it is to national and racial pride, will, under Providence, open to this wonderful people a new era of hope and prosperity, thus setting in motion events which will enable them as a nation to have a proper conception of the only true. Harrison, of Chestnut Hill.

God, who is gracious in all His dealings with men and with nations.

OUR ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

The Freeman 2/19/16.

Our race papers are having very much to say since the republic of Haiti "has passed under the American yoke," as one of them long since had it. This particular publication took what we hold to be the correct view, when it said, speaking of the Haitians:

"They have lost their independence, their self-government, by the corruption, viciousness and brutal violence of their own leaders. This is the simple truth. The treaty ratified by both countries is drastic enough to keep any Haitian hot headed in his place by force of American soldiers and marines."

The publication rather overshoots the mark when it says "they have lost their independence." In a sense this is true, but to be temporarily relieved of a thing does not mean an absolute loss. So the Haitians have their independence in store for them; a greater and grander independence being possible through the kindly offices of this country.

Of course it is readily seen why the interference in Haiti is opposed by many of our race. It's the same old thing—the race question. Some take the radical anti-Negro white man's view of the Negro as the nation's view, consequently they see no good resulting to the race from any transaction where the two people are concerned. To put it exactly right, they do not expect a square deal, a square civil deal where the two races are concerned. The thing has been learned from the daily lessons and from whose influence none escape. But what we endure, while resisted, must be set down to the credit of the age in which we live. This in no sense relieves individuals or peoples of their duty to the human kind, nor calls for a deminishment of vigilance on the part of those who are contestants or candidates for the utmost of the various freedoms.

It does mean that we are to see and know the philosophy of [illegible] agle, viewing it as a sort of endo[illegible] whose premises were when men [illegible] began to exalt the ego at the expense of the altruism. The individual preference became a national preference, so we have the legacy of the years bequeathed us and from which no people are exempt. The struggle of the lower man down has ever been, and ours is in a most exaggerated way, since we have more terms in our race "offensiveness" to be dealt with —this is, at least, some of the philosophy of the race struggle.

We are inclined to see this country, the United States of America, the colored people's worst enemy, when we have no reason to think that under similar circumstances our situation would be better elsewhere. This is not a plea for unprotested abuse but a plea for a true estimate of our relationship. We have the history of all the races as it concerns their colonial possession, none of which is fairer than that of our country.

Fair England has nothing on us; it has its African problem, where the natives are scarcely more than things. Barring the Hawaiian annexation, whatever has been done by the way of acquiring possessions or governing them, can be readily approved by the consciences of right thinking individuals. We halt at the manner of acquiring Hawaii, merely because of the poor disposal of its queen. If the human race could get away from the postulate that a people prefers their own in poverty, rather than be an appendage of grandeur, then Hawaii is a most blessed isle, for it seems to be an object of special care. The islanders have but little reason to complain, if any at all, owing to the administration of their affairs. A regiment of Negro soldiers is stationed there, and from all accounts they are faring finely. Far sighted statesmen we take it, saw the necessity of the island, its value as a halfway place for ships making their way to and fro on the Pacific, hence it has to be appropriated and much in the sense of possessions coming by way of the law of eminent domain, the difference being that it was not ours to take. The island incident [illegible]sed and best for all concerned.

It is expected that there will eve[illegible] be discussionsinc ident to any publi[illegible] transaction of moment, e speciall[illegible] when the liberty of a people is involved. Haiti is the subject, and because its liberty is involved we are inclined to indict the thing that holds it in "durance vile." All of us know why Haiti is in its present plight, and knowing it is infinitely unfair to the administration, which is noted for its quality of mercy in such matters to have it appear that the island is to be "gobbled up" just as soon as it gets "good and juicy" as it has been inferred. The Democrats, particularly, are opposed to taking on new possessions, especially "niggers" as it was said of the Phili[illegible]

if [illegible] cerns colored people. this in view and the fair administration of Philippine affairs, and the disposition to let the islands go as agreed in the beginning, should warrant the behavior of the succeeding administrations in dealing with Haiti.

RACE INVITED TO CUBA

Chicago Defender 2/5/16

Business Men There Want Afro-Americans to Invest in the Land of Wealth—No Color Line and an Equal Chance—Number of Race Men Will Leave This Month to Visit Sugar Plantations.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 4.—Invitation from a race Congressman, Mr. R. M. R. Nelson, of Lista, Havana, Cuba, who is lecturing here on "Riches in Cuba," has received a letter from the young, rich, talented Primitivo Ramirez Ros, one of the Representatives for Cuba's second city, Matanzas, in which he says: "If you can find a limited number of representative race men who will come to investigate where their brethren as soldiers gloriously wrought, I will be pleased to give them a notable reception in my residence at Matanzas. I introduce them thereat to all of Cuba's race Congressmen, the leading race citizens of my home city; to the leading business men of the same; take them through the sugar mills owned by friends of mine, which Americans are now trying to buy for fifty million dollars; introduce them to the Governors of Cuba and the President of our republic; give them a wide open opportunity to see the new Cuba in its making and to behold the unequalled opportunities for them, ninety miles beyond their own despicable Southland." The invitation at this point is in the hands of Dr. H. Roger Williams, M. D., who expects to have join him Dr. C. First Johnson, insurance; James Peterson, capitalist; David Patton, contractor; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, dentist; C. W. Allen, undertaker; Dr. U. G. Mason, M. D., of Birmingham. The invitation of the Hon. Mr. Ros is regarded here as epochal and Senor Nelson is being congratulated by his friends for being selected to present it. Mr. Nelson is hopeful of securing not more than ten of our "talented tenth" to accept Congressman Ros' invitations and any such who wish to go can secure the details concerning the trip from New Orleans Feb. 26th, on March 4th, from Mr. Nelson at 456 Savannah street, Mobile, Ala.

Persons who have accepted the invitation of Congressman Primitivo Ramirez Ros, of Matanzas, Cuba, to visit him early in March and persons who are listed to go to Cuba, via New Orleans, Feb. 26, 1916: Dr. U. G. Mason, M. D., Birmingham; Dr. H. Roger Williams, M. D.; Dr. T. N. Harris, M. D.; Dr. C. First Johnson, D. D.: Mr. Jas. T. Peterson; Mr. Jeff Pri[illegible] Mr. Frank Chines, [illegible] Arlington; Mr. W. A. M[illegible] J. McNeil (son of), Mr [illegible] (?). Mrs. Hattie Delmo[illegible] Vaughn, Mason, Bradley [illegible] riers.

Under the direction of Ne[illegible] sonally Conducted Weekly Tou[illegible] vana.

Steamship fares, guide service, one week in Havana, $50 and $75.

R. M. R. NELSON,
Lista Habana, Cuba.
In Mobile, 456 Savannah St.

TO DISFRANCHISE PORTO RICANS.

N. Y. Age 12-28-16

Santiago Iglesias is the president of the Porto Rico Federation of Labor and is undoubtedly well informed as to the status of the mass of the laboring people of that island, possession of which was thrust upon the United States as one of the results of the war with Spain. Mr. Iglesias predicts that the passage of the Jones Bill, as amended, will disfranchise three out of every four voters of Porto Rico; that is, it will practically disfranchise 175,000 workingmen, out of a total of 205,000 voters.

This disability to vote will be accomplished through the qualification required that a voter shall be able to read and write or else be a bona fide taxpayer. According to Mr. Iglesias, as no means are provided for some 300,000 children of the working class to attend school, they will in time be disqualified from voting. Moreover, only citizens who own taxable property will be eligible under this bill to become representatives in the Island legislature.

As the Jones Bill is the latest attempt to confer the long deferred gift of American citizenship upon the inhabitants of Porto Rico, it is unfortunate that it should be made the instrument of depriving the greater part of them of the civil rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed.

Race Problem—1916

West Indies

Letters to Editor

HAITI, A BLACK REPUBLIC.

Editor The Advertiser:

We note in press reports that Congress has entered into a treaty with the negro republic of Haiti, in which Uncle Sam guarantees that island's sovereignty under a protectorate and the setting up of a stable government as was done in Cuba. The present condition of Haiti is somewhat similar to conditions in Mexico, and what will happen in Haiti will, at some time in the future happen in Mexico—a peaceable intervention and a constitutional form of government. The end to be attained by this nation is stable governments and trade relations with our neighbors.

Two negro republics, San Domingo and Haiti, occupy an island discovered by Columbus in 1492. The Spanish government of this island called Hispaniola after the death of Columbus, divided the government into two parts, to make room for more offices.

At the conclusion of a war between Spain and France, about 1623, the Island of Hispaniola was transferred to France. After the emancipation of the slaves, France disposed of all her West India islands.

Mr. J. T. Bryant, recently installed postmaster at Monroe, La., was a timber inspector for saw mill companies and a few years ago was sent to Haiti to examine the timber and soils for American capitalists. He found Haiti a miniature Switzerland in mountains, waterfalls, with vallies more fertile than the Nile. and timber of all kinds, equal in size to the Redwood of California. Along the coast for about three miles the timber has been removed, and the land is growing crops of cane, cotton, corn and tropical fruits and vegetables. The negro population is of varied complexions, and speak several languages, such as Spanish, French, English and German. The country, a few miles from the seashore is undeveloped and is mostly in virgin timber that the natives have been unable to get to the coast.

Some twenty miles from a coast city Mr. Bryant visited a city located by Columbus in 1498 upon the level plateau of a mountain that was reached by a spiral road made by Columbus. The rock terraced road is still in good preservation and used by the natives. The "City of Isabella," named in honor of a Spanish Queen, is now designated by a round mound of hewn stone four feet high by eight feet across, and in the center of which is a hole two feet deep by a foot square. This was constructed by Columbus as the base of the flag staff, the flag being visible for miles. The stone foundations of the fort commissary are in fair preservation. The cleared space for drill grounds, city plaza, streets, etc., are occupied by forest trees, suitable for saw logs.

For more than a generation, American capital has been "moving in on the ground floor" in the tropics, and logically, American capacity in executive management and development follows to the good and well being of tropical countries. In proof of this we mail you copy of Porto Rico Progress.

A. E. KENNEDY.

Monroe, La., March 1, 1916.

A BRITISH COLORED REGIMENT WITH SO. CAROLINA BEGINNING.

The Guardian

(Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 22, 1/29/16.

There is one regiment in the British army which marches past to the air, "South Carolina Is a Sultry Clime." It bears on its appointments crossed wreaths of laurel and Carolina laurel This is the West India regiment whose ranks today consist of Negroes led by white officers. The men are recruited chiefly in Jamaica. The W. I. R. has a good record for both valor and fidelity. Its origin is interesting in more ways than one, for this British regiment really began on American soil and in South Carolina in 1779, during the American war of independence.

When the war ended the South Carolina regiment was removed to Jamaica, and there it was stationed at Ft. Augusta. When the disbandment of the various provincial forces occurred the Negroes of the regiment were removed to th Leward Islands and amalgamatd with a body of Negroes from America already there.

War began between Great Britain and France in 1793, and the South Carolina troops served in Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadeloupe. In 1795 the Royal Rangers and the South Carolinians were formed into Why's regiment of foot, a name that soon gave way to that of the first West India regiment. There were 12 West Indian regiments formed altogether, but, after aWterloo, these were reduced to six. Thre are now the first and second battalions of the W. I. R. It is in this way that the American state of South Carolina is linked with the famous West India regiment of the British army.

The W. I. R. is credited with wearing the most picturesque uniform in the British army. It is after the Zouave style. The W. I. R. uniform consists of a white jacket somewhat in shape like that worn by the guards, over this is worn a short red Zouave jacket laced with yellow braid, optn in front and without sleeves. Very wide and loose blue stripes down each leg, are finished off with white stockings and white gaiters, while a red fez, ornamented with a white tassel, round which a white turban is wound, completes the uniform.

THE HAYTIAN TREATY.

The Christian Recorder

The treaty just ratified by the United States with Hayti is one of very grave moment, and one the working out of which will be watched with keen interest, not only by members of the Negro race, but by students of the race problem everywhere. 3-23-16

By the terms of the treaty, the government of the United States practically takes over the management of the finances, the law and order of the Haytian Republic, and puts its own interests first and those of Hayti secondly, although it does give Hayti a semblance of independence. The United States is to take charge of the customs, and all revenues of the government and to pay its debts, and exercise its judgment as to its budget and to institute measures of economy among the Haytians. It is also to have charge of the military and police forces of the Republic, although the great bulk of those constituting this force will be Haytians, the commanding forces will be members of the American Army and Navy.

It cannot be said that this arrangement is a bad one, in view of the situation which we are led to believe has existed for many years in this Island Republic. There was the necessity of some sort of constraint, even control. It had been hoped, of course, by the friends of the race that the Haytians themselves would rise to the necessities of the occasion and institute such measures of reform and public safety that would commend themselves to the world, but unfortunately, it seems that such was not done.

However, there are none who could put this down to the weakness of race, for we have very much of the same situation in many other of the small Central American and South American and Island countries. If the United States shall justly administer to the needs of Hayti, it will have done a tremendously fine piece of work for humanity. For if, at the end of ten years the Haytians shall have developed themselves and getting their national debt under control, and come to see the importance of industrial, as well as political development, then the American protectorate will have fully vindicated itself. But if American race prejudice is to be introduced into Hayti, then we deplore the present arrangement.

This arrangement offers a splendid outlet for the employment of Negro American talent if the government can be brought to see it that way.

INTERESTING FIGURES CONCERNING JAMAICA

Special to The New York Age.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—Interesting figures concerning the population of Jamaica are made public in the annual report of David Belfour, registrar general of the Island of Jamaica. The population of Jamaica is preponderantly colored—eighty per cent. being black, twelve and one-half per cent. white, and the balance colored.

Jamaica, while a British possession, is a near neighbor to the United States, and is a natural link between that country and the Panama Canal. To the capable and progressive commercial pioneer, Jamaica is well worth knowing and offers much opportunity to the man getting in on the ground floor. Future prospects are very great.

The following figures are taken from the registrar general's annual report, and are absolutely authentic:

Population:—Estimate of population on 31st March, 1915:—Estimated population on 21st March, 1914, 864,864; births registered 1914-15, 34,208; Deaths registered 1914-15, 18,802; increase, 15,406; total, 880,270.

Marriages.—2,721 marriages were registered during the year, giving a rate of 3.0 per 1,000 persons living, against 2,683 marriages with a rate of 3.1 in the previous year. These are the lowest rates which have occurred for 21 years.

1.919 or 35.2 of the 5,442 persons married signed the register by mark. The rate for the previous year was 33.3. The sex proportions for the year under review were, bridegrooms 34.6, brides 35.9.

2,313 bachelors married spinsters 77 bachelors married widows, 262 widowers married spinsters, and 67 widowers married widows. 2 divorced males married spinsters. In 14.9 per cent. of the marriages one or both of the contracting parties had been in the married state before.

Seventeen marriages during the year were performed according to the purely civil ceremony. On 31st March, 1915, there were 380 ministerial marriage officers and 13 registrars of marriages.

Births.—34,208 birth were registered during the year—boys, 17,199, girls, 17,009. The birth rate was 38.9 per 1,000 of population against 35.3 for 1913-4 and 38.8 for 1912-1913.

HAITIEN SENATORS DISPERSED BY FORCE

Constitution

Rear Admiral Caperton Refuses to Allow Legislators to Meet.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, May 6.—Members of the Haitien senate who persisted in holding a meeting in spite of the warning of Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of the American forces here, were dispersed today by a detachment of gendarmes commanded by an American officer. The senators protested, but offered no resistance.

FIGHTING SUSPENDED AT SANTO DOMINGO.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, May 6.—The hostilities which broke out here yesterday, the outgrowth of the attempt to overthrow the administration of President Jiminez resulting in several persons being killed or wounded, were suspended today.

Members of the diplomatic corps are

endeavoring to effect an amicable solution of the troubles here. The republic outside of Santo Domingo remains quiet.

A warning from William W. Russell, the American minister, that armed intervention would result within twenty-two hours unless hostilities between the opposing Dominican factions ceased, a meeting of the municipality and the appointment of a commission to endeavor to persuade President Jimenez and General Arias to arrange their difficulties. General Arias agreed to surrender on condition that the president resign. The commission then carried the proposition of General Arias to President Jimenez, but the president has not yet given his decision.

Washington, May 6.—Rear Admiral Caperton, in charge of the American forces in Santo Domingo and Haiti today advised the navy department that the situation in Santo Domingo in the revolt against President Jiminez was grave. Admiral Caperton did not report landing marines to guard the American legation. He said he had conferences with several Dominican officials. Secretary Daniels said that Admiral Caperton had full authority to land marines or to take any other steps necessary to preserve order.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO SANTO DOMINGO.

Key West, Fla., May 6.—The destroyers Walke and Terry sailed from here tonight, presumably for Santo Domingo, while at the navy yard it was learned that five other destroyers, the Flusser, Sterett, Reid, Preston and Lamson, would sail tomorrow, accompanied by the supply ship Panther. It was understood they also would go to the troubled little republic, although navy yard officials declined to discuss orders which, it was said, they received from Washington today.

JIMINEZ HAS RESIGNED DOMINICAN PRESIDENCY

To Prevent Armed Intervention by the United States.

Quiet Restored.

Constitution 5-8-16

Santo Domingo, May 7.—General Juan Jiminez, president of Santo Domingo, has resigned. He took this action in order to prevent armed intervention by the United States.

Quiet has been restored. Congress will appoint a provisional president.

NAVY PREPARED FOR DEMONSTRATION.

Washington, May 7.—Settlement of the latest trouble in the Dominican republic through the resignation of President Jiminez was forecast in dispatches to the state and navy departments today after the navy had prepared for a demonstration to impress the islanders with the determination of the United States to permit no further disorders.

A flotilla of destroyers had been ordered from Florida to join Rear Admiral Caperton with the cruiser Prairie at Santo Domingo and several of them were on the way before word came from the admiral that the situation promised no further hostilities. They will be allowed to proceed, but sailing orders for the remainder of the flotilla were cancelled.

Admiral Caperton informed Secretary Daniels by wireless that it was reported that both President Jiminez and his war minister, General Arias, leader of the revolt, had agreed to resign in order to avert intervention.

THE RIGHT MEN FOR HAITI.

The Globe of March 27, contained the following editorial:

Guiding Haiti.

"There is no doubt," says JAMES W. JOHNSON in THE NEW YORK AGE, the national Negro weekly, "that the proper sort of co-operation on the part of the United States can be of great benefit to Haiti, but in order to bring about such a result the American administration of affairs in the Black Republic must be in the hands of men who can work in full sympathy with the Haitians and in complete understanding of their needs and aspirations. The sending of men who will consciously or unconsciously lord it over the natives will be certain to destroy any and every good that might come out of intervention."

Success in Haiti depends on the rigid exclusion of the reward of "Deserving Democrats" that Mr. BRYAN introduced into San Domingo. The worst enemies of the MONROE Doctrine and of wholesome relations with the half-developed republics of the south are those who would turn the selection of administrators over to spoilsmen. But in regard to Haiti, as THE AGE suggests something more is needed than the exclusion of spoilsmen. Our administrators must have the spirit of GARRISON rather than of VARDAMAN. Negrophobes won't do. No man can be a good shepherd who hates his sheep. Haiti is probably the richest bit of land in the world. This nation has a chance to lead it upward to the light. But the teachers must have smypathy for the taught and be tolerant toward their weaknesses.

From the first THE AGE has held that American intervention can be of benefit to the Haitian people if this Government sends the right sort of men there to administer affairs; otherwise, it will be worse than a failure. We are glad to see a great paper like *The Globe* endorse our stand.

COLONEL WALLER'S CORRECTION.

Several weeks ago THE AGE had something to say about Colonel WALLER, who was in charge of the American forces in Haiti. What we had to say was occasioned by the Colonel's statement, as reported in the daily newspapers, that 500 Haitians had been killed. Colonel WALLER has since written a letter to Secretary DANIELS denying that he ever stated that his forces killed 500 Haitians. He goes on to say in his letter to the Secretary:

"When you asked the number of Haitians killed in the campaign, you will recall that I answered that it was impossible to tell, as the reports made to me did not include the wounded, the reason for this being that the Haitians hid their wounded and afterward neglected them, from which cause many of them probably died from infected wounds.

"I was operating over an area of about six hundred square miles, but I have no reason to believe that the reports made to me by any subordinates were not correct, and the total number reported were less than one hundred and sixty-five, as well as I remember at this time."

The New York Age 3/30/16

We now have it over Colonel WALLER'S own signature that, as well as he could remember at the time, only 165 Haitians were killed. Nevertheless, we cannot but wish that the administration had been as willing to be patient with Haiti as it shows itself to be with Mexico. If such a course had been followed, there is little doubt but that the United States would finally have found a way to co-operate with Haiti for the good of the Haitian people without the shedding of blood on either side.

STOREY PROTEST ON DOMINGO

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR UNITED STATES, WITHOUT DECLARATION OF WAR TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENTS OF SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI AND ESTABLISH MILITARY RULE BY NAVAL OFFICER ELECTED BY NAVY SECRETARY OF U. S. A.

The Guardian

A Pertinent Inquiry.

12-9-16

To the Editor of the Herald:

I observe in your issue of this morning the statement that "Military rule has been proclaimed in Santo Domingo by the United States navy to suppress existing chaos and pave the way for guaranteeing future quiet by establishing there such a financial and police protectorate as the American government now exercises over Hayti."

In various ways the government of the United States from time to time has proclaimed its purpose to respect the rights of small nations as carefully as it respects the rights of larger ones, and we have here an example of what this declaration means.

I am unaware of any right which the executive of the United States has to use the military and naval power of this country for the purpose of preserving order in any other country, unless after war has been declared against such country.

HAITIENS FIGHT ONCE MORE

NATIVES REBEL AGAINST OCCUPATION BY UNITED STATES—ONE IS KILLED—AMERICAN ADMIRAL HAD REPORTED COMPLETE SUPPRESSION.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 5, 1916.—A revolutionary outbreak occurred at two o'clock this morning at Port au Prince. The force of American marines maintained in this city was attacked. One of the rebels was killed by the Americans, who suffered no losses. Several groups of the insurrectionists moved on Grand Prevot and ran through the streets of the town, discharging rifles. The Americans met them and they were rapidly dispersed. The outbreak is generally condemned and has been characterized as a piece of folly.

Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American forces in Hayti, only yesterday notified the Navy Department that conditions throughout the island republic were much improved. In the northern portion, he said, the outlook was better than in many years, cultivation of lands being resumed and much of the country abandoned during the revolution disturbances being reoccupied.

Big Brother to Hayti

Hayti, the country which so long enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being the least stable of all the revolution-ridden nations of Latin America, has for several months been a virtual protectorate of the United States. Our treaty with that republic gives the United States control over public finances and also the right to intervene to restore order in case of future outbreaks. American marines are now policing the country and have so thoroly suppress all revolutionary movements that on August 24 Secretary Lansing and the Haytian Minister to the United States signed a protocol providing for the organization of a competent police force under American direction which will make possible the ultimate withdrawal of the marines.

N.Y. Independent 9/16/16

The police force will be modeled more or less after the Philippine Constabulary. The two thousand or more men on the force will all be native Haytians, but they will be officered by Americans, and the head of the system will be an American major of marines. As soon as efficient native officers can be trained they will replace the Americans, and in time Hayti will stand on its own feet again. Until the constabulary is fully trained the marines will continue as an army of occupation to enforce internal peace in the distracted country. It is suggested that similar bodies, also under American officers, may be organized in other Caribbean republics.

U. S. COERCES DOMINGO

WHEN SENATE OF SAN DOMINGO REPUBLIC VOTES IMPEACHMENT OF PRES. JIMINEZ, U. S. SENDS WARSHIP TO AID HIM.

The Guardian, 5/16/16

Washington, May 3, 1916—Rear Admiral Caperton has gone to Santo Domingo with the cruiser Prairie and a strong force of marines to put a stop to the activities of factional leaders seeking to overthrow the Jiminez Government. He has orders to inform the men behind the impeachment proceedings against President Jiminez that the United States will not tolerate their intrigues.

Though framed to preserve the appearance of legality, the movement to impeach the Dominican president has been diagnosed by the State Department as nothing more than a transparent device to oust the Government advantage. Therefore, as the United States by treaty is responsible for the maintenance of the reguler constituted authorities, the State Department already has let it be known through its agents in Santo Domingo that it will not countenance such an attempt to dislodge Jiminez.

Vote to Impeach Jiminez.

San Domingo, Dominican Republic, May 3, 1916—The Dominican Senate yesterday voted to impeach President Jiminez. A motion to impeach the president was passed by the Chamber of Deputies Monday, it being alleged that the chief executive had violated the constitution in connection with the drafting of the budget. According to law, the trail will take place within forty-eight hours, the verdict being rendered by the Senate.

WANTS U. S. TO BUY DANISH WEST INDIES FOR FOUR MILLIONS

Constitution

COPENHAGEN, via London, Feb. 20—The recent strike of negroes in the Danish West Indies has re-opened the old question of the sale of the islands to the United States.

If the question of the sale comes up again in Parliament the general belief here is that it will receive a favorable majority in both houses, provided the United States offers a greater sum than the $4,000,000 offered in 1901.

M. Hageman, the wealthiest planter in the Danish West Indies, has just published here a pamphlet on the situation from the new point of the most influential Danish residents of the colony. M. Hageman favors the sale.

Some years ago a bill was presented to Congress asking an appropriation of $4,000,000 to buy the Danish West Indies, which were considered of both commercial and strategic value, especially with the completion of the Panama canal. The project fell through.

Race Problem – 1916

West Indies

TEXT OF SECRET HAITIAN TREATY

If Treaty Is Approved Haiti Practically Becomes Territory of United States

The New York Age

WILSON HAS SUPPRESSED TEXT

The Administration Has Kept Text of Treaty Secret in Accordance With Its Policy of Secret Diplomacy. 2/10/16.

GERMANY INTERESTED PARTY

Teutons Sought Control of Haitian Customs to Secure Alleged Debts Due German Banks, But Haitians Claimed Some of the Debts Were Invalid – Germany and U. S. Exchanged Sharp Correspondence.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C.—Complete control and supervision of the affairs of Haiti by the United States are provided for in the secret treaty negotiated by the State Department following American armed intervention to quell the insurrection in the Negro republic last fall.

The text of this treaty has been suppressed by the Administration in accordance with its policy of secret diplomacy.

Examination of the text discloses that President Wilson purposes to go much further in the establishment of an American protectorate over Haiti than had been supposed. If the treaty, already ratified by Haiti, be approved by the Senate the island republic will become practically a territory of the United States.

The treaty provides:

For American supervision of the finances and the collection of customs of Haiti.

For American supervision of the payment of the public debt, inquiry into the validity of existing debts and regulation of the contracting of future debts.

For the policing of the republic by a constabulary commanded at first by American officers.

For intervention by the United States to preserve order and for guaranteeing the territorial integrity and independence of Haiti.

For development of Haitian resources under American auspices.

American interference causing the repudiation of invalid debts may bring the United States into collision with Germany. Before the European war broke out Germany sought control of Haitian customs as security for debts alleged to be due German banks. The Haitians asserted some of these debts were invalid. The United States informed Germany it would not permit German participation in the control of the Haitian customs. Germany replied sharply that it "would understand no other arrangement." The war interrupted the correspondence.

President Wilson believes that the proposed treaty provides a means for eliminating all menace of the Menroe Doctrine in Haiti.

Important articles of the treaty provide:

The government of the United States, will, by its good offices, aid the Haitian government in the proper and efficient development of its agricultural, mineral and commercial resources and in the establishment of the finances of Haiti on a firm and solid basis.

The President of Haiti shall appoint, upon nomination by the President of the United States, a general receiver and such aids as employes as may be necessary, who shall collect, receive and apply all custom duties on imports and exports accruing at the several tom houses and ports of e the Republic of Haiti.

The president of Haiti sh. point upon nomination b President of the United Sta financial adviser, who shall ojcer attached to the Minis· Finance, to give effect to whose proposals and labors the minister will lend efficient aid. The financial adviser shall devise an adequate system of acounting, aid in increasing the revenues and adjusting them to the expenses, inquire into the validity of the debts of the republic, enlighten both governments with reference to all eventual debts, recommend improved methods of collecting and applying the revenues and make such other recommendations to the Minister of Finance as, may be deemed necessary for the welfare and prosperity of Haiti.

Must Not Increase Debt.

The Republic of Haiti shall not increase its public debt except by previous agreement with the President of the United States, and shall not contract any debt or assume any financial obligation unless the ordinary revenues of the republic available for that purpose, after defraying the expenses of the government, shall be adequate to pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for the final discharge of such debt.

The Haitian government obligates itself, for the preservation of domestic peace, the security of individual rights and full observance of the provisions of this treaty, to create without delay an efficient constabulary, urban and rural, composed of native Haitians. This constabulary shall be organized and officered by Americans, appointed by the President of Haiti, upon nomination by the President of the United States.

The government of Haiti agrees not to surrender any of the territory of the Republic of Haiti by sale, lease or otherwise, or jurisdiction over such territory to any foreign government or power, nor to enter into any treaty or contract with any foreign power or powers that will impair or tend to impair the independence of Haiti.

The Republic of Haiti, being desirous to further the development of its natural resources, agrees to undertake and execute such measures as in the opi
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any of the objects comprehended in this treaty; and should the necessity occur, the United States will lend an efficient aid for the preservation of Haitian independence and the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty.

PORTO RICA'S CALL FOR LABOR

Impending Strike of Native Labor Causes Cry for Help from America.

The New York Age

WANT TO USE NEGRO LABOR

10/18/16

American Planters on West Indian Island are Awakened to Value of Negro as a Source of Filling Labor Needs.

VERY SMALL WAGE OFFERED

Suggestion Is Made that Colored American Can Be Used as a Strike Breaker to Hold the Native Porto Rican Laborer in Check and to Prevent Future Boosting of Present Low Wage Scale.

New England is not the only section that is looking to Negro labor from the south as a solution of its labor problems, if a letter written by two American ladies who are living at Bayamon, Porto Rico, to F. C. Roberts, Commissioner of Labor at San Juan, Porto Rico, is taken at its face value. This letter, which tells of a threatened strike of native Porto Rican labor, suggests that a counter movement might be started by American planters on that island through the importation of American Negro labor.

The low standard of wages paid the Porto Rican laborer is indicated by the statement that the impending strike is to be for wages of $1 per day of eight hours. One planter is alleged to be paying his laborers seventy-five cents per day, while a suggested wage scale for the imported American Negro labor is at the rate of seventy-five cents a day till the fruit season is over, of which $3.60 is to be paid in cash each week, the remainder to be paid at end of shipping season.

The writers of the letter referred to are Misses Mary and Margaret W. Leitch, sisters evidently, formerly New Englanders. For seven years their winters were spent in the south, probably at some of the winter hotels, and through these visits they have acquired some knowledge of the southern Negro. They write that they "liked the Negro character. The men were not only willing to work, but seemed to like to work. They did not hate their masters. Curiously enough they seemed to have an affection for their masters and their masters' families." The ladies did not say in what part of the south they found these *"masters and masters' families."*

Ask Help From Tuskegee.

Miss Leitch also wrote to Principal Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, inclosing a copy of her letter to Commissioner of Labor Roberts. This correspondence has been referred to John T. Clark, of the National Urban League, New York City, who has been actively in charge of the movement of Negro labor from the south to New England fields. Mr. Clark has written the parties and is waiting to hear further from this wo
derful (?) and most liberal opportu
for Negro labor.

The letter from the Misses Leitch to Commissioner of Labor Roberts, after giving concerning the projected strike, said:

"We do not suppose the colored workmen in the States are receiving $1 per day for an eight-hour day, as a rule.....We were told that the colored men in the States do a good deal more work in a day than the laborers here. We think they could work here. They live in small houses. They can stand a hot climate. They eat plain food. They know English, which would be an advantage to some American employers, and they would soon learn the fruit business. The colored women are good cooks, and the best house servants in the world, and this would be some advantage to the planters' wives here. It might be well for each American planted to have one such family from the States *if the right kind con be found.* We would take one such family for ourselves here.

"Instead of allowing the Porto Ricans to think that they have the game wholly in their own hands, would it not be worth while to correspond with the heads of the Labor Bureaus throughout the southern states and find out whether there are good, able-bodied laborers to be had, who would work for about what the planters here are now paying their men, with houses and land for a vegetable garden provided free?.....It might make some impression on the Porto Ricans about the time the laborers here make the strike, because the strikers would be told that there are 10,000,000 colored people in the United States, and workmen from there can be brought here."

Colored American in Porto Rico.

The Rev. H. T. Jason is a Presbyterian minister, a native American, born in Maryland. He located in Porto Rico in 1899, and is living now at "Las Colmenas," Corozal, twenty-eight kilometers from Bayamon. He also received a letter from Miss Leitch concerning the importation of the American Negro laborer, and in a lengthy reply to her he made some interesting comments. He suggested that Miss Leitch, Mr. Harden (another American planted), and other Americans in the neighborhood are missing a good deal by not having a colony of American Negroes around them. He believes that the colored American would appreciate the opportunity offered at San Juan, Santurce, and other places, to secure work at running dummy engines, loading of the ships Brazo or Carolina, as carpenters and masons, and, best of all, he thinks, are the school opportunities for the children. Mr. Jason has charge of the church work at Corozal and at Naranjito, with churches at both places. In considering the suggestions made by Miss Leitch, concerning the importation of American Negro labor-

ers, he said:

"I doubt very much of your ever being able to find more or as much faithfulness, under a woolly head as you will find in the American specimen.....Just think what you could do for them. Of course, if you should bring just one poor fellow down here, place him out there in the field and say to him, 'Now plow, you nigger,' he is going to become homesick; the oxen are not going to understand him, and the natives are going to laugh themselves to death at his efforts."

EVENING POST

New York City

NEGROES OF WEST INDIES WANT AMERICAN CONTROL

SEE HOPE IN PROPOSED PURCHASE OF ISLANDS FROM DENMARK.

Industrial and Political Conditions Lead People to Look for Opportunity for Freer Development Under More Direct Rule of United States —Poorer Inhabitants in Need of Relief Following Devastation of Recent Hurricane.

Sentiment in favor of the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indies from Denmark by the United States appears to be particularly strong among the many colored people of the islands. According to letters from residents which have been received recently by the *Evening Post*, the feeling is that the islands are so far removed from Denmark, and their interests so remote from the immediate and vital interests of their owners, that political and social and industrial conditions would be much more likely to improve rapidly under the more direct supervision of the American republic. The letters indicate serious labor and racial problems to be solved, and state that the colored people look forward to a greater opportunity for development if there is a successful conclusion of the treaty for purchase which has been ratified by the Senate, and which is still being considered in Denmark.

Considerable light is thrown by the letters upon economic and social conditions in the islands, concerning which little is known in the United States. The letters also reveal a condition of need prevailing among large numbers of the people, that reached a point of acute suffering in many districts as a result of the hurricane which swept the islands about a month ago, and left scores of families without homes and with what little goods they possessed ruined. At the time it was reported that an offer of aid by the American Red Cross was refused on the ground that the Government was sufficiently equipped to cope with the situation. Information from the islands is that there is still a need for relief, which might be met by private gifts, since a more official action has not been suited to the situation. Any sums for relief may be sent to Miss H. T. Emerson, 181 East 60th Street, who will transmit them to people able to handle them well.

COMPLAINT OF LABOR CONDITIONS

Wages and working conditions in the islands, especially for the lower grades of labor, are discussed in the letters favoring American purchase and control. In connection with complaints of present labor conditions, one of the letters, from a colored resident of the islands, says:

"I can assure you that the people are anxious for the change. They are looking forward for better treatment, more reforms, and better sanitary conditions on the estates where the poorer classes of people have to live. . . . In the streets the great talk of the day is 'the coming of the Americans to take charge.' I must say that I would hail their coming with delight, for I know that the Americans would make working conditions here much better. The sugar estates, for instance—they would increase their value, as far as exportation is concerned, because the Americans would bring with them their modern ideas and improvements. The cane industry is a paying one, especially at this time, when German and France are engaged in war, because these two countries gave the world before the war millions of tons of sugar made from the beet-root. On account of existing conditions, they are unable to give us a supply, so that the sugar-cane has the field to itself. Therefore the coming of the Americans at this time would benefit all concerned."

Another letter on the same theme says:

"Things are getting very dear out here, especially foodstuffs. Just imagine kidney beans 18 cents a pound, butter 75 cents, rice, soap, starch, everything, at a high price. . . . All we hear out here is about the sale of the islands, and I must admit that we are all very anxious for the change, for conditions are getting worse instead of better. It is over a year since Denmark promised people reforms, and up to the present nothing has been done. Sanitary conditions are getting bad."

MOVEMENT FOR BETTER WAGES.

Up to comparatively recent times, the working people in the islands have not been in a position to take any concerted action to improve their condition; but of late there has been a movement for the organization of labor and for freer opportunities of development. Regarding this, the correspondent writes:

"Concerning the strikes and riots that you have been reading about in the New York papers—it is not the truth. There never was a riot, and I don't think there ever will be one. The whole trouble is this: The people—I mean the laboring class—are asking for higher wages. They have been receiving for some years past 20 cents a day. Some of them have six children, and they are expected to support their families on the pittance. Now they are asking for more. To make their demands felt, they stopped working; and they are now receiving 35 cents a day. The man who helped them to fight their battle is a Mr. Jackson, who recently returned from Denmark, after an audience with the King."

D. Hamilton Jackson, editor of the *Herald*, published at Christiansted, St. Croix, D. W. I., has worked for better treatment for the people, both with employers of labor on the big sugar estates and with officials of the Danish Government. He represents the better and more intelligent class of the colored citizens of the islands, and has advocated purchase by the United States, both in editorials in his newspaper and in hearings in Copenhagen.

COLORED WOMEN MALTREATED.

A recent editorial in the *Herald* emphasizes particularly the need for a higher regard for colored women in the islands reviewing cases of abuse and harsh treatment at the hands of the planters and overseers. The editorial says:

To begin with, the women working in the fields have been tortured just as the men have been tortured. They were tied to the whipping posts without the least consideration as to their sex; they were ordered out to work in the fields a few days after giving birth, put to work in line before a driver, and expected to exhibit the same physical strength as the men. In short, there is not an indignity, a barbarity, a degradation so base that the weaker sex of the negro race has not experienced it at the hands of the planters in this community. . . . If the poor population of this island were white people, the men who made the laws would have embodied clauses in those laws giving full protection to the female sex; the men who administered the laws would see that the women enjoyed the protection to which they had a legal right; and the perpetrators of outrage upon women would be kept under a necessary restraint. . . . But more unfortunate is the fact that the authorities are not free from censure. The Minister of Finance said it was impossible that women could be put to work on the public streets in St. Croix (as our editor described to him); but to us who see them every day, it is a disgraceful truth.

The editorial advances the hope that, under American control, these conditions in the islands would be changed.

Recent editions of the paper, as well as letters from the islands, indicate a continuing state of great and painful need following the devastation of the hurricane of October. After the storm the people faced the task of practically rebuilding their homes and reconstituting their life, for they were left in many cases with only cellar-holes for shelter and often suffering from disease as a result of exposure, without facilities for treatment and nursing. It is in the alleviation of this condition that American assistance is asked.

TREATY WITH HAITI.

The protocol amplifying the financial, economic and administrative treaty with Haiti was signed last week by Secretary Lansing and the Haitian Minister, M. Menos. N.Y. Age 8/31/16

The most important addition to the treaty is the provision that the native police force is to be officered by Americans. This native constabulary will consist of about 2,000 men with probably 300 American officers, nominated by the President of the United States. This force is to take the place of an army, and to preserve internal peace. It is proposed that the American officers will be replaced by natives as fast as the latter can reach the necessary requirements.

The treaty also provides for an American receiver-general for customs receipts, an American financial adviser and an American engineer for sanitation and general improvements.

There is no doubt of the fact that this treaty carried out in the proper spirit will result in the very rapid development of the Island Republic. The two most important provisions are those calling for a native constabulary and for an American engineer for sanitation and general improvements. With an adequate and permanent native constabulary, independent of those in political power, and authorized to maintain and enforce peace throughout the Republic, it will be a rather difficult matter for anyone to start a revolution. There is no need to state what may be accomplished by a competent engineer with regards to sanitation and improvements.

All that is needed to make this treaty bring to Haiti the greatest good possible is to have those Americans who are charged with its administration men who can work in sympathetic understanding with the Haitians. Otherwise a great wrong and a great deal of damage will be done.

DOMINGO IN CONTROL OF AMERICAN MARINES

5-23-16

Admiral Caperton Distributes Force to Various Points in the Republic.

Constitution

Washington, May 22.—Rear Admiral Caperton at Santo Domingo is taking steps to distribute his landing force of American marines to various points in the little republic, and before they are withdrawn some arrangement probably will be effected through which American officers will be placed in charge of the native constabulary.

The broadening out of the marine patrol, officials indicated today, is a step preliminary to establishment of a policing system similar to that recently inaugurated in Haiti. A complete reorganization of the native troops is contemplated and congress probably will be asked to pass a bill authorizing the navy and marine officers to serve under the Dominican government as officers of the constabulary.

American Minister Russell, reporting today that the marines soon would be distributed to strategic points in the republic, said he had received many requests for such action in protection of American interests. United States warships already are stationed at all the important ports.

It was made clear at the state department today that there was no intention of recognizing as valid the election of Federico H. Carvajal, chosen provisional president of Santo Domingo last week by the Dominican congress. Minister Russell reported that Enrique Henriquez, former foreign minister, was on his way to Washington to urge Carvajal's recognition. The department holds that the impeachment of President Jiminez was a political coup, and already has informed the Dominican congress that the proceeding cannot be recognized as legal.

While Rear Admiral Caperton is not reporting details of his operations, officials here believe he now has the revolutionary movement under General Arias well controlled.

Race Problem - 1916

West Indies

EVENING TELEGRAM

New York City

NOV 6 1916

NEGROES MENACE IF U. S. PURCHASES THE WEST INDIES

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Monday.—Urging before the West Indies Isles Sale Commission that the possession be disposed of to the United States, Helweg Larsen, formerly Governor of the islands, gave an interesting view of the whole situation. He said that, whether the islands were sold or retained, a strong hand would be necessary to keep the negroes within bounds.

Referring to the strike and the part therein played by Hamilton Jackson, Mr. Larsen said that after the Governor negotiated an agreement with the strike leaders, the negroes did less work, and conditions became such that the white managers scarcely dared to apepar in the fields, while the lives of the whites were in danger. During all last year St. Croix was on the edge of revolt, he said, only the presence of a Danish cruiser and an excellent gendarmerie keeping the situation in hand. A man furnished with dictatorial authority, he said, must be sent out to raise a voice against the laborers, and also against the employers. Otherwise, he thought, it would be better to give up all thought of reforms and part with the islands immediately.

Father Lawaetz, a priest who had previously given evidence, also said that, unless sweeping reforms were carried out it would be better to sell the islands, but he expressed the opinion that it was unwarranted to lay all blame upon the negroes, for if an account were rendered the result would not be in favor of the whites.

King Ratifies Sale of D. W. I.

Constitution 12-23-11

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—(Via London.)—King Christian in the cabinet council today ratified the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

This follows the passage by both houses of the Danish Parliament of the bill for the ratification of the treaty. The exchange of the ratification instruments will take place in New York, probably towards the end of January.

The Danish ratification will be despatched on the steamer Hellig Olav, the first liner which leaves Copenhagen for New York, sailing on January 11.

ASSASSINATION PLOT BY HAITI BLACK PARTY

Behind the Rebel Outbreak at Port-au-Prince, According to Admiral Caperton.

Constitution 1-10-16

Washington, January 9.—A well organized plot by the Haitien Black party to assassinate President d'Artiguenave and set up a new government under either Paulin or Bourand, former senators, was behind the revolutionary outbreak at Port-au-Prince last Wednesday, Rear Admiral Caperton reported tonight in a radio message to the navy department.

The message revealed that the new disturbance extended beyond Port-au-Prince. It stated that the leading insurrectionists had been arrested and that the American marines had the situation well in hand. Previous advices said that the marines at Port-au-Prince were attacked and that Corporal Weder was seriously wounded, one Haitien was killed and others wounded.

Admiral Caperton's dispatch follows:

"The disturbance Wednesday morning at Port-au-Prince was part of well organized plot covering Port-au-Prince, Les Cayes and southern Haiti in general. Those engaged belonged to the Black party as distinguished from the mulatto. The leaders in Port-au-Prince were Pierre Paul, Misaelocodio, Pradel, Annabel Hilaire and Philogene. The latter three have been captured with several other minor leaders and have been confined in jail. Pierre Paul and Misaelcodio escaped. It appears that this movement was made in favor of ex-Senator Paulin or Bourand for president. The plot contemplated the assassination of the president. Northern Haiti is entirely quiet and does not seem to be concerned in this affair. There is no cause for alarm. The situation is well in hand.

(Signed) "CAPERTON."

HAITI ACTING ON TREATY WITH U. S. BY PRESSURE

PRES. DARTIGUENAVE WINS IN HAITIAN SENATE — AMERICAN PAPERS SAY "MORAL SUPPORT OF AMERICAN MINISTER AND ADMIRAL CAPERTON WITH GUNBOATS FACTORS IN STRUGGLE.

The Guardian 4/15/16

Special Cable to the Washington Post

Port au Prince, Haiti, April 10, 1916—The government of President Sudre Dartiguenave has won a complete victory over the opposition party in the senate, which attempted to foment a revolutionary outbreak. The government is in full control of the situation and the terms of the new treaty with the United States will be fully complied with and the proposed constitution modeled in accordance with the agreement between the Washington administration and the government of Haiti.

Prompt action of President Dartiguenave and the moral support which was given to him by the American Minister, Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, and Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of the United States naval forces in Haitian waters, prevented any trouble

U. S. MARINES LAND AT SANTO DOMINGO

Constitution

Seriousness of the Situation Caused Admiral Caperton to Act.

5-9-16

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, May 8.—In view of the serious situation here American marines, fully equipped, were landed today on the outskirts of the city.

The French armored cruiser Marseillaise arrived in port this morning.

Advices from Santo Domingo yesterday were that the situation there, which had assumed a serious aspect because of hostilities between the opposing factins of President Jimines and General Arias had become quiet following the resignation of President Jimines. The president is said to have taken this action in order to prevent armed intervention by the United States which previous advices had announced had been threatened unless the hostile factions composed their differences. A Santo Domingo dispatch on May 5 said that marines were landed that day from the American converted cruiser Prairie for the protection of the American legation following the outbreak of disorders in which several persons were killed or wounded.

Caperton Reports Quiet.

Washington, May 8.—Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the cruiser squadron in Dominican waters, reported today that quiet had been restored in Santo Domingo City and that General Arias, leader of the movement to depose General Jimines as president of the republic, had surrendered the city.

Secretary Daniels said the three destroyers and two companies of marines en route to San Domingo were expected to prevent further trouble

The state department has advised Minister Russell that General Arias must be eliminated as a candidate for president of the republic The office was vacated by Jimines

U. S. ADMIRAL RULES HAITIAN GOVERNMENT

COMMANDER OF AMERICAN MILITARY FORCES IN REPUBLIC OF BLACKS INTERFERES AGAINST NATIVE PARLIAMENT IN FAVOR OF PRESIDENT WHOM U. S. PUT IN OFFICE—U. S. RATIFIES TREATY FORCED ON HAITI.

The Guardian 5/6/16

Port au Prince, Haiti, May 3, 1916. Rea Admiral Caperton, who is commanding the American forces in Haiti, has taken a definite stand in support of President Dartiguenave in his controversy with Parliament. Inasmuch as an agreement between the president and Parliament did not seem to be in sight following the declination of the legislative bodies t accept the president's dissolution de cree, the rear admiral advised the of ficials of the Chamber of Deputie and the Senate that his task of mainisting taining peace in Haiti makes it nec essary for him to approve and sup port the stand of the president. Ac cordingly, he holds that the presi dent's decree is valid.

New Haiti Treaty "Ratified."

Washington, May 3.—Ratificatior of the new treaty between the Unite States and Haiti today were ex changed by Secretary Lansing an Minister Menos. It is expected th treaty immediately will be pro claimed by President Wilson.

The Guardian 8/6/16

ASK VOTE FOR COLORED DANE

OPPOSITION AS WELL AS SUPPORT IN DENMARK'S RIGSDAG ON SALE OF DANISH WEST INDIES TO UNITED STATES.—SOCIALISTS DEMAND THAT COLORED MEN IN ISLANDS BE GIVEN VOTE IMMEDIATELY.

Copenhagen, Aug. 2, 1916, (via London).—It is regarded as probable that the Rigsdag will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the Danish West Indies in spite of opposition from several quarters, including the Socialists, who demand that Negroes in the islands get the vote immediately.

The offer for the islands is $25,000,000 and the cession of all American rights in Greenland to Denmark. A condition of the offer is that all existing Danish business interests in the Danish West Indies will be conserved.

TO ORGANIZE LABORERS

Workers Dissatisfied With Canal Zone Conditions.

Panama, Nov. 25.—Negro workers of the Canal and Panama Railroad and unemployed negroes have taken steps under the leadership of two lawyers to form a permanent organization of workingmen, to be affiliated with a similar organization in the city of Colon.

There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction among many of the workers, but it does not seem probable that there will be any further strike at least until the recently appointed board on rates of silver pay has made its report; and it seems probable that the action recommended by the board will be such as to alleviate the condition of the workers. The board has been having frequent meetings, investigating thoroughly, calling on employes and everyone whose knowledge of the situation may help to arrive at fair conclusions.

RECORD-HERALD

Chicago, Ill.

HAITI'S PEACE INSURANCE.

Secretary LANSING and Haitian Minister MENOS have signed a protocol amplifying the existing financial, economic and administrative treaty with the negro republic in a manner which goes far to insure permanent peace to that tropic isle.

The provisions of the present treaty are similar to those of the agreement with Santo Domingo. The custom-houses are put under American supervision, thus depriving revolutionists of an easily accessible source of funds. This device has not, however, entirely prevented attempts in Santo Domingo to settle political contests with bullets instead of ballots.

The Haitian protocol just signed provides for a national constabulary under American officers—about 300 officers named by the President of the United States and about 2,100 men. With this disciplined force to keep order Haiti will no longer need an army, and so be better off both in saving the expense and in closing a breeding ground of revolutions.

Another agreement is drafting for the settlement of Haiti's foreign debt by arbitration. These arrangements may well be termed Haiti's peace insurance policies, of which Uncle Sam is underwriter. Under their efficient protection there is every prospect for Haiti's rapid advance to governmental stability and assured prosperity.

27 DOMINICANS KILLED IN FIGHT WITH MARINES

Constitution 7/7/16

Washington, July 6.—Another engagement between 250 revolutionists in Santo Domingo and American marines in which 27 Dominicans were killed and five captured, and one marine killed and eight wounded was reported to the navy department today by Rear Admiral Caperton.

The fight occurred July 1, before the tentative agreement was made for the disarmament of the rebels.

The American killed was Corporal George Fravoc. Only one of the wounded marines was injured seriously.

The revolutionists were routed, admiral Caperton reported, carrying off a number of wounded.

Following is the list of the Americans wounded:

Seriously, Private J. E. Daley, 28th company, next of kin John Daley, Brooksville, Ky.

Slightly, Captain R. B. Putnam, Corporal Oscar J. Johnson, Corporal J. A. Glowin, Drummer G. E. Merriwether; Privates W. F. Johnsock, C. Oates and F. R. Paine.

The engagement occurred in the interior at Guayacanes. The revolutionists were strongly entrenched and concealed in a position which prevented advance artillery fire. The enemy outpost opened the firing, Admiral Caperton stated.

The fight reported today was the fourth between United States marines and revolutionists in about a week. Officials believe that the complete rout of the revolutionists in the last encounter influenced their leaders to agree to disarmament.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PROJECTED FOR HAITI.

Washington, D. C.—A big industrial school modeled on the plan of Tuskegee Institute is the project that the Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention is fostering. It is the outcome of a recent visit to Haiti by Dr. C. S. Brown of Winton, N. C., president of the convention; Dr. A. M. Moore of Durham, N. C., and R. B. McRary. While these men found many educated Haitians, it was also learned that the great majority of the inhabitants there had practically no educational advantages and were in the poorest circumstances.

The convention, at its recent session, appointed a committee to draft plans for the raising of the money necessary to establish the school. This committee includes President Brown, the Rev. W. M. Alexander, corresponding secretary; the Rev. W. T. Johnson, the Rev. W. J. Howard and Dr. A. M. Moore.

SALE OF ISLANDS OPPOSED

Former Governor General Urges Retention of Danish Sovereignty.

Copenhagen, November 17.—The former Governor General of the Danish West Indies, Helweg Larsen, was examined to-day by a parlimentary committee and opposed the sale of the islands. The present bad conditions, according to the retiring Governor are due mainly to the labor question and the policy of the Danes in treating the negroes in the same way as white people

If the islands are sold to the United States, they would have the American tariff, according to the former Governor, and that would virtually kill the trade of the free port of St. Thomas. He advocated the retention of Danish sovereignty on the general ground that the islands are very important for Danish commerce and shipping.

Chaplain Ejnar Olsen, of St. Croix, speaking before the committee, maintained that the negroes would be much happier under American rule. He described the intellectual advance of the American negroes as important, and thought those of the Danish West Indies would share the same conditions under American administration.

U. S. MARINES OCCUPY CAPITAL OF DOMINGO

Object of Occupation Is to Guarantee Free Election of President.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, May 15.—American marines today took possession of the center of this city. The rebel leaders had withdrawn with their forces Saturday night, after being warned by American Minister Russell that the city would be taken unless the rebels evacuated it by Sunday morning. The entry of the American forces was unopposed.

The public was advised today that Minister Russell had announced that the object of the American occupation was to guarantee the free election by congress of a provisional president to succeed General Juan I. Jimines, resigned. Order is being maintained.

UNITED STATES STOPS JIMINEZ IMPEACHMENT

Plan to Overthrow the President of San Domingo Is Thwarted.

San Domingo, Dominican Republic, May 2.—The Dominican senate today voted to impeach President Jiminez. A motion to impeach the president was passed by the chamber of deputies yesterday, it being alleged that the chief executive had violated the constitution in connection with drafting of the budget.

According to law, the trial will take place within 48 hours, the verdict being rendered by the senate. Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, who has been in Haiti in charge of the United States forces there, arrived here today on the converted cruiser Prairie. The city is quiet.

Washington, May 2.—Rear Admiral Caperton has gone to Santo Domingo with the cruiser Prairie and a strong force of marines to put a stop to the activities of factional leaders seeking to overthrow the Jiminez government. He has orders to inform the men behind the impeachment proceedings against President Jiminez that the United States will not tolerate their intrigues.

Though framed to preserve the appearance of legality, the movement to impeach the Dominican president has been diagnosed by the state department as nothing more than a transparent device to oust the government in the interst of leaders seeking personal advantage.

CAPERTON SUPPORTS HAITI'S PRESIDENT.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, May 2.—Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American forces in Haiti, has taken a definite stand in support of President Dartiguenave in his controversy with parliament. Inasmuch as an agreement between the president and parliament did not seem to be in sight, following the declamation of the legislative bodies to accept the president's dissolution decree, the rear admiral advised the officials of the chamber of deputies and the senate that his task of maintaining peace in Haiti makes it necessary for him to approve and support the stand of the president. Accordingly, he holds that the president's decree is valid.

AMERICAN MARINES ATTACKED IN HAITI

Outbreak at Port au Prince. One Rebel Killed—No American Losses.

Port au Prince, Haiti, January 5.—A revolutionary outbreak occurred at 2 o'clock this morning at Port au Prince. The force of American marines was attacked. One of the rebels was killed by the Amercians, who suffered no losses.

Several groups of insurrectionists moved on Grand Prevot and ran through the streets, discharging rifles. The Americans met them and they were rapidly dispersed. The outbreak is generally condemned and has been characterized as a piece of folly.

Treaty For Sale of D. W. I. Is Ratified

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—American Minister Egan at Copenhagen today officially informed the state department of the ratification by Denmark of the treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Santo Domingo Has New President Now

(Associated Press.)

SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, July 26.—Federico Henriquez Carvajal was proclaimed provisional president of Santo Domingo by Congress today. He succeeds Juan Isidoro Jiminez.

NOW SANTO DOMINGO.

In spite of the President's solemn declaration about the rights of small states to have their sovereignty respected, he is sending U. S. marines to Santo Domingo by transport loads. Evidently when a state is any darker in complexion than Mexico, the present Administration does not regard it as a state.

What Wilson does is not so irritating as his saying one thing and doing exactly the opposite.

New Domingo President.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, June 17.—The senate today designated Jacinto de Castro president of the republic, in succession to President Jiminez. His name was sent to the chamber of deputies for approval. The chamber last month took a vote for provisional president, but Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of the American forces of occupation, requested that the election be postponed until quiet was restored throughout the republic.

Race Problem – 1916

Moving Pictures

The Birth of the Nation Scored

The country should know the truth concerning the Birth of the Nation. This photoplay is conceived in mischief and based upon falsehoods. One of the best expose of this play is to be found in the Lincoln Methodist. This Journal in attacking the historical accuracy of the Birth of the Nation, says:

"Thousands attended the rendition of this popular historical drama as pictured recently in Lincoln. The spectacle was magnificent, doubtless, and it is likely many went away without asking: Is it true to fact? Is it elevating in its influence? It is easy to be carried away by a clever artistic or musical performance.

"After some study and thought upon the question, we are constrained to state our conviction that the play should not be allowed to be put before the public. One reason may be found in the slander that is laid upon the name of a dead man. Austin Stoneman embodies the personality of one of the contemporary leaders in Congress. He may combine features belonging to more than one man, but predominantly he can stand for none other than Thaddeus Stephens of Pennsylvania, who was the dominating power in Congress at that time. To picture out that this man stood in a scandalous relation with a woman of the colored race is not justified by the facts of history, and has no broader foundation than that mischievous gossip which connected Stephens' name with the woman who was his housekeeper. Even though this is implied in the case of a man of an assumed name, the slur is direct and altogether worthy of condemnation in default of convincing evidence.

"On the whole the drama is not true to history. It gives the worst side of the Southern Negro and of the Reconstruction, and the best side of the Southern white. The character of Lynch is overdrawn with deliberate intent. The idea that he wanted to marry the white man's daughter is pure fancy.

"Where Charles Sumner is represented as going in to plead with Stoneman for a policy less radical, it is likely unhistorical. It is well known that Sumner was quite as radical as Stephens.

"The Ku Klux Klan, we understand, did not originate as the direct result of the abuses growing out of the Reconstruction, but it was an outgrowth of an organization already in existence and was developed and maintained as a weapon of the South to block the plans for reconstruction. Its depiction is altogether unhistorical, and, we had almost said, mock-heroic. In the end, as is well known, the Klan degenerated into a set of ruffians and outlaws who were a menace to law-abiders.

"The worst of all in the bad influence of the exhibition lies in its subtle featuring of half-truths which secure the support of the audience for that which is ignoble and unmanly. Everything is overdrawn and misrepresented. Attention may be called, for instance, to the incident where the Little Colonel ordered Silas Lynch to get off the sidewalk, and Lynch replied that black folks had some right to use the walk. The sympathy of the audience is sought and won for the Little Colonel, but the black man was right in his contention.

"Years ago we read Dixon's 'The Clansman,' and arose from the reading with a sense of disgust at the partisan bias and rancor which it displayed. While a thoughtless survey of the brilliant photo-drama might blind one's eyes to the real issues it embodies, mature and digested consideration compels the same disgust and a candid judgment that the Censoring Committee in Kansas were not without sufficient reasons for forbidding the exhibition in that state."

"BIRTH OF A NATION" DEFEATS DENVER MAYOR

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Denver, Colo.—According to the Denver Star, "The Birth of a Nation" played an important part in the recent municipal election. It is claimed that the Negro vote elected Robert W. Speer as Mayor of the city and put a quietus on such plays as "The Birth of a Nation," despite Republican attempts to hold the vote in line. The Star concludes:

"The first skirmish has been won, now comes the real battle, the struggle to make good and keep true his pledged word for law enforcement, greater prosperity, better police protection, and a strictly non-political, non-partisan administration, playing no favorites. In this program of action he needs the aid and assistance of every Negro citizen."

"Birth of a Nation" Sued. 1916

"The Birth of a Nation" came in for litigation recently, when the Southern Amusement Company began in the Supreme Court a suit to collect $500,000 from its sponsor, the Epoch Producing Corporation, alleging that the film has gathered in more than half a million dollars during its stay in New York at the Liberty Theatre.

According to the complaint, filed by Attorney Max D. Josephson, the Southern Amusement Company contends that prior to May 10, 1906, Thomas Dixon, Jr., conceived the idea of "The Clansman" and on that date turned over the producing and dramatic rights to the present plaintiff.

The plaintiff declares by virtue of this sale it became the sole owner of the dramatic rights, but despite that fact on March 3, 1915, the defendant caused "The Birth of a Nation" to be prepared from the book, and presented it in picture form.

The immediate success achieved by the film is a matter of theatrical history. But it is also a fact, states the plaintiff, that while over $500,000 was taken in at the Liberty Theatre, the plaintiff did not receive a cent of the money.

Judgment is demanded for that amount on the theory that the plaintiff, as per its claim, being the sole owner of the dramatic rights, all moneys received from "The Birth of a Nation" should be treated as accruing for its benefit.

An affidavit of service, accompanying the complaint, shows it was served on Max D. Banzhaf, the treasurer of the Epoch Producing Corporation.

OHIO AGAIN FLAYS 'BIRTH OF NATION' AS LIE ON HISTORY

New York News 1-20-16

Backers of Infamous Photo-Play Try to Use Subterfuge to Becloud Eyes of State Board of Censors to Secure Permit

GOVERNOR WILLIS AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL FIRM

In Signed Statement State's Legal Protector Dubbs Film Atrocious Libel on History and Representing a Worthy Struggling Race as Hopelessly Degenerate

Columbus, O., Jan. 18,—"The Birth of a Nation," dissatisfied with the decision of the Ohio Board of Censors, refusing permit for these films to be shown in Ohio, rendered a few weeks ago, returned last week accompanied by an array of New York legal talent, and claiming to be the property of a different company from the one that was refused permit in Ohio, asked for a second showing before the State Board of Censors. The attorneys, in this second instance, made the announcement that if refused permit they would carry the case to court, claiming the Ohio State Board of Censors, in refusing permit, was interfering with interstate commerce. At this second private showing before the Censor's Board Governor Willis and Attorney General Edward C. Turner were invited. The Governor, who is unalterably opposed to granting permit to the vile misrepresentation, declined to view the films. Attorney-General Turner, who would be called upon to defend the action of the State Board of Censors in the event suit is instituted, did attend in order to have a knowledge of the photoplay. Having attended the Attorney-General issued a signed sweeping and scathing arraignment of this photo-play, part of which is reproduced here:

"After viewing the photo-play entitled 'The Birth of a Nation,' I am firmly of the opinion that the board of censors did right in not permitting this picture to be shown in Ohio.

"Over and above the treatment of the colored man, the picture is an insult to the North and a contemptible distortion of well-known hisory regarding the Civil War. The proper title of this picture should be 'An Insult to a Nation.'"

"In the face of the undisputable fact that the mulatto is the product of the South alone, the author of this picture has dared to attempt to attribute the actions of the leaders of the North to the influence of liaison with colored women.

"Typifying a Congressional leader preceding, during and after the Civil War as a low, coarse, vindictive Negro worshipping advocate of mixed marriages, having as a mistress

(Continued on Page 2)

"The Birth of a New Racial Hatred"

The Christian Advocate 3/16/16

The above title is the characterization that Dr. Dan B. Brummit, editor of the Epworth Herald, gives to the Birth of the Nation. This photo play is a vilification of the Negro race. It is untrue to history as it is untrue to the period which it covers. It is entirely untrue as to racial relationship at this time. But the Negro has no fear. He is certainly proof against false representations. He has lived down so many lies that he can live this one down and will, and nothing will help us so greatly to live down this malicious misrepresentation than the strong words of our friends, and no stronger words have appeared anywhere in the American press than those which came from the pen of Dr. Dan B. Brummitt in the Epworth Herald in denunciation of the Birth of the Nation. It is a brave man speaking out of his indignation in the defense of an almost defenseless people. We are profoundly grateful to him and we are giving his remarkable editorial word for word:

"The Birth of A—New Racial Hatred"

"The writer has seen "The Birth of a Nation," a bewildering moving picture spectacle. In point of expense of production, people engaged, ingenuity displayed, and free advertising secured, "The Birth of a Nation" is easily the most amazing entertainment now offered to the moving picture public.

It would be difficult to overpraise this production, at some points. The mere statistics of its preparation and cost put it miles beyond the average picture show. And there is so much skill revealed that an amateur critic may well be pardoned for saying "Wonderful!" and letting it go at that.

Even in the great councils of Methodism the Negro is not a person. He is merely a "problem," vexatious, irrepressible, divisive.

The producers of "The Birth of a Nation" assert that they do not mean to reflect on any people of to-day. Whatever they mean, the unhappy result of their work is to put a new and heavy load on black shoulders.

The audience "gets" the point of view without difficulty. People who come thinking of the black man with easy contempt, quickly pass to the mood of active dislike, and from that to hate.

Said one man, "When I came out I felt like grabbing a gun and shooting the first nigger I saw." A young woman who goes freely about the poorer quarters of Chicago as part of her daily work came from an afternoon performance of "The Birth of a Nation" all a-tremble, fearing lest she should see a black face as she walked to the train.

Some few people come away pitying the Negro, and blaming his white misleaders. But even on them the effect of the picture cannot but be bad. He does not need pity. He needs to-day a man's chance.

If ever there was a time when the Negro in America needed that his case should be considered without passion or prejudice, by an intelligent and reasoning public opinion, this is that time.

Yet this is the time when every agency that money and skill can compass is showing to hundreds of thousands of average American citizens a picture which revives all the deadly emotions of the darkest and most sordid period of American history.

No wonder every Negro who knows about it dreads the lasting effect of this marvelous film. It is the worst single blow that has been struck at him in a generation. He may well cry out in his despair, How long, O Lord, how long!

The Negro has one friend, and about only one, left. It is the Church of Jesus Christ. If she should fail him, he would be the most pathetic racial figure in history, not excepting even the Jew.

But—. The "but" as to "The Birth of a Nation" is so significant that the very greatness of the exhibition does but make it the more to be deplored. It is anything but a message of peace, of unity, of a nation's birth. In the second part, which is by far the more impressive, it preaches such race-hatred as we did not believe could be put into pictures.

It takes the days of reconstruction, tells half of that story, after omitting all the story of black faithfulness through the four years of war, and lets the half-truth do its inevitable deadly work.

Nobody apologizes for the carpet-bagger and the excesses of black rule in the reconstruction days. All that was bad enough but even in those times the black man was victim rather than aggressor.

The great offense of "The Birth of a Nation" is that it presents in the guise of history, to audiences which have almost no historical sense, a spectacle carefully designed to prove the Negro a beast, or a tool, or a chattel. It ignores his good qualities—the only Negroes it holds up as faithful are grotesque caricatures—it brands him as the one hindrance to a united nation, it puts him outside the possibilities of manhood.

To do this, the picture of the Ku Klux Klan is presented in colors of unclouded light. One might suppose that the Ku Klux Klan never wavered from its high purpose of protecting innocence and defending the holiest rights. The abuse of an arbitrary and irresponsible power which followed in the wake of the Klan is not so much as hinted at.

And yet, as history knows, the Ku Klux made up of intelligent white men, has had a devil's brood of consequences which are today the shame of the South. The "good citizens" of Georgia who dragged Leo Frank to his death, though there is no record that they did anything to help Mary Phagan while she was alive, can find many a parallel for their deed in the later records of the Ku Klux Klan.

The most poignant scene of the performance deals with the death of a white girl, who is being pursued by a black brute. And the specter of intermarriage raises its head not once nor twice. Two mulattos are conspicuous characters in the story.

To speak plainly, that touches the heart of the whole matter. Men of dominant race debauched the subject race, denying honor to its men and virtue to its women, as proven by human documents whose evidence is beyond disproof. Add the total of all the horrors that lynch law has sought to avenge, and they are more than matched by the shamelessness which has lightened the Negro's skin while denying him the right to be proud of his white blood.

No other crime against the Negro, not even slavery itself, could compare with that crime. Even our Aryan self-esteem would not be proof against the revelations of a story which must never be written. But the thing happened; is happening.

All the more hateful is it that "The Birth of a Nation" should ignore the white man's sin, while making the fullest dramatic use of the sin of the Negro.

The Negro in the United States has come upon desperate days. He is no longer a picturesque figure in the public eye. Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher have left no successors who can capture a nation's conscience in defense of the black man. No new "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appear to speak of his wrongs. The worst of hi race are reckoned as its type, and few mak protest. Tuskegee, Hampton, and our own Freedmen's Aid Schools are damned with faint praise.

"THE NATION" TURNED DOWN AGAIN.

The Gazette. 5/13/16.

So it seems the producers of the infamous photoplay, "The Birth of a Nation", have been "turned down" in the U. S. court at Columbus and have turned to the State Supreme court with their application for a temporary injunction restraining the State Board of Film Censors from further preventing the exhibition of their miserable film in Ohio. It would seem strange that the daily papers carried no notice of the U. S. court's refusal to pass upon said application if we did not know what a tremendous influence with the daily papers of the country the moving picture industry now wields. As exercised, this influence or power is, too, a positive menace to the al interests of the state and country because it is being continually used in an effort to force censorship, an absolute necessity for "the good and welfare" of all the people, into disrepute with these same people. "The Birth of a Nation" is not only vile in parts but positively a dangerous film because it ridicules and reviles sacred historical figures (soldiers and statesmen) of this country, attacks loyalty, praises rebels and their organizations like the infamous Ku Klux clan, and promotes the mob spirit wherever it is exhibited. The killing of that High School boy of color in Lafayette, Ind., recently, by a frenzied and prejudiced southerner (white) who had just witnessed a production of the miserable photoplay, is a case in point. The censorship law of this state provides for an appeal from a decision of the State Board of Film Censors to the State Supreme court, and "The Birth of a Nation" producers are taking advantage of it. We sincerely hope their appeal will be denied and confidently expect it to be, for reasons stated and others.

Race Problem – 1916
Moving Pictures

Coming of "The Birth of a Nation" Monday Brings the World's Greatest Scenic Spectacle

Griffith's Wonderful Creation Covers a Period of 150 Years And Their Tragedies and Triumphs

Montgomery Adv 2/20/16

"The Birth of a Nation," with its symphony orchestra of twenty-five pieces and two carloads of electrical and stage equipment, will be unfolded to the view of Montgomery playgoers at the Grand theatre Monday night after more extensive publicity than has ever been devoted to a theatrical attraction in the Alabama capital.

For months the Griffith spectacle has been talked about locally praised by some and criticised by others but talked about almost continuously. Its engagement is expected to break all records for attendance and receipts at the Grand, as it has done in every city where it has been shown, including New York and Chicago, where it ran concurrently for a solid year.

Except on Monday, when the whole day will be required for installing the production, daily matinees will be given throughout the week's engagement, making eleven performances in all. Seats for all performances are on sale at the box office and they have been going fast since last Tuesday.

Many circumstances have conspired to make "The Birth of a Nation" the most widely discussed play in the world. Suggested by Thomas Dixon's Southern novels, it embraces a far wider scope than "The Clansman" play Mr. Griffith's new art covers 150 years of history and pictorializes the greatest events of the war between the States as well as those of Reconstruction.

Lincoln, Lee and Grant; the early glories; of the Confederacy; the devastation of General Sherman's march to the sea; the awful siege of Petersburg, the signing of peace at Appomattox; the assassination of the president in Ford's theatre, and the succeeding orgy of hate and oppression of the South—these personages and incidents pass rapidly before the enthralled spectator and lead up to the terrific climaxes of Part II, which is devoted to what has been styled "the second struggle between the North and the South," a struggle caused by the attempt to impose carpetbagger rule upon the conquered states.

The wild adventures and achievements of the Ku Klux Klan dominate the final scenes which yield a happy ending of a double romance of Southern and Northern sweethearts.

Mr. Griffith's treatment of the magnificent theme is so much greater and grander than the original play that there can be no comparison.

For example, he presents 18,000 actors, and 3,000 horses instead of the tiny "armies" of the theatric boards. He shows 5,000 scenes in place of four or five; far-flung battle lines of many, many miles, and Ku Klux 'rides' right out in the open, which surpass in thrills any Vanderbilt cup race.

Yet the individual acting is as fine and artistic as in a "short cast" drama the work of Henry Walthall as the Clansman and of Mae Marsh as Flora in particular, rising to heights of genius.

GRIFFITH DRIVEN OUT OF BUSINESS

The Guardian 10/14/16

MAN WHO MADE "BIRTH OF A NATION" SAYS CENSORS DROVE HIM FROM FILM. ... ...

Scathing Denunciation of Censorship in Statement Announcing Retirement.

(Washington Times. Oct. 2.)

"Intolerance that I have met with and fought with in 'The Birth of a Nation' makes it impossible to ask investment of the tremendous sums of money required for a real feature film with the result dependent on the whim or athe lack of brains of a captain of police."

In these terms David W. Griffith announces his intention to foresake motion picture work for the stage in a statement published today with his authority in the October issue of the Photoplay Magazine.

Denounces Censors.

The success attained by Griffith, well known to most patrons of pictures, reached its climax in the production of "The Birth of a Nation." His last big photoplay. "Intolerance" has just been presented in New York. It is in connection with the presentation of this picture that he makes announcement of his retirement from pictures.

In his announcement Griffith delivers a scathing denunciation of censorship, which he declared has driven him from the picture field. Some of his reasons he states in these terms:

"There are but a few means of conveying what we believe to be truth. ½ ½ * The newspaper and magazine appeal to a certain clientele which they must please, and are forced to listen as a rule to the hydra-headed monster called Public Clamor, more than to her gentler sister, Public Opinion.

"But the producer of a feature picture depends on a much larger audience than any of these means. He has a million Mrs. Smiths and a million of Mr. Jones, and he is far more certain to get a fair hearing or he would be, if it were not for the censor.

"The story of Truth as we see it has become barred from the pictures so that any one who has a read idea to express should not look to the moving picture as a means, but if he has enough money, to the stage.

"We of the moving picture craf admit our defeat; it is impossible fo us to take any big subject of interes without the fear of the autocrat above us taking away our property.

"I now contemplate turning to th stage in making an attempt to fin freedom of expression."

MAYOR CURLEY'S OX IS GORED NOW.

When a year ago we protested to Mr. Curley against the licensing of that immoral show called "The Birth of a Nation," we appealed to him, as the son of a race, endowed, like our own, with more or less preeminence among the wretched of the world, not to place that undeserved stigma upon us; we showed him the motive of the play, how it perverted history, how it prostituted art, truth, religion, how it held up to scorn and ridicule the great work for humanity, performed by the purest souls that ever lived, how it traduced the most faithful, loyal and patriotic of Americans, how it fanned the flames of race hatred. The whole world knows the result. Our appeal fell on dead ears.

But Lowell has somewhere said: "Get but the truth once uttered and 'tis like a star new-born, that drops into its place." The public hearing, so far as the Mayor and the censor board were concerned, was a farce; but our protest went ringing around the world, so that when last week "The Birth of a Nation" was again licensed for a return engagement to Boston, it played to empty houses and is gone.

On the heels of it came Belasco's play "Marie Odile," a perfectly innocent little drama, with here and there a harmless reference to scenes in convent life, petitioning for a license in Hollis street theatre for a short three months' run. What happened? Mayor Curley gave the management to understand that he would license the play for one night and for one night only, since he was certain that the temper of the Catholic citizens of Boston was such that they would not stand for it a moment longer. Here indeed was a Daniel come to judgment! This mighty censor of problem plays was so good, so impartial, that he would allow Puritan New England to be insulted every night of the week and Negro Americans maligned forever, lest he trample on the right of free speech; but Catholic Boston must not bear a disagreeable scene an hour. It makes a wide difference whose ox is gored, Mr. Mayor.

"THE BIRTH OF A NATION."

Eugene V. Debs, in a recent issue of the Terre Haute Post, also takes a fling at "The Birth of a Nation" production, but pauses long enough to

There is no question that it is a wonderful production, that many of its scenes are tense and thrilling, and that there is much in the play to approve and commend, but if the author's studied purpose was to insult the black race and to revive and intensify the bitter prejudices which grew out of the war, he could not have better succeeded, and it would be passing strange if the colored people did not protest against certain shocking features of the drama as doing them and their race grossest injustice.

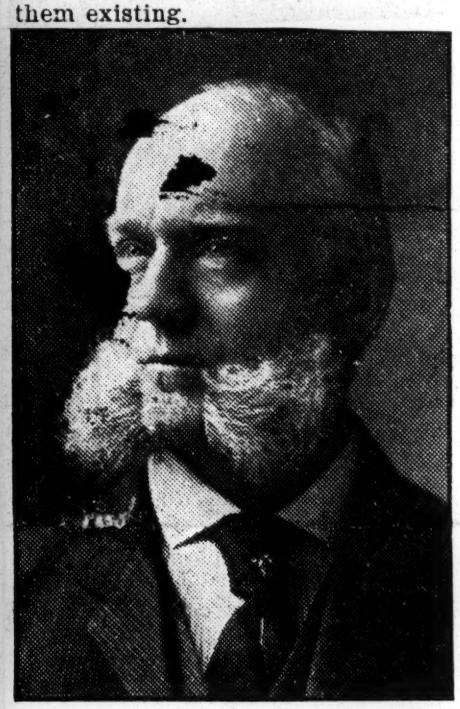
We had something similar to say in a previous issue, and deploring the fact that the ugly scenes had been introduced in the production. The rape scene is most revolting, showing fiendishness almost as a fine art. It is safe to say that nothing so malignant, so demonish has ever occurred in the history of the race. We may just as well speak the whole truth in such matters, trusting it to the better influences to make whole a broken situation if it gets to such a point. The raping scene is picturesquely imaginative even if revolting to the spirit, to the spirit of all men. Yet had it been one of those so-called classics where the male chases the female in much the same manner it would have been labeled "the spirit of the chase," or something similar. Had it been between two persons of the same race it would have passed without comment, and as such things do every day. It would have been a fiendish thing in any event, but because of the opposite races, the very thought is repulsive. From a race viewpoint this is wrong, because it presents a race individual in a bad light, picturing him faithfully to the meanest thinkable relation that could come about, and most malignant in that relation—the cruel pursuit, thus making for added hate, and which is needless.

Everything else being equal, we would have no moral right nor good grounds for protesting the presentation of this scene. Assault is assault regardless of the form; and we cannot get away from the fact that we are no freer of the charge than other peoples. But everything is not equal. We are in a struggle to exist because of race, color and so forth. So when we protest, it is solely on the grounds that such presentations tend to make our conditions harder, that's all. The author and playwright for no other reason would have moral right or grounds to eliminate deeds done by our race, or to reduce them.

Mr. Debs calls attention to the fact that the pictures show nothing of the condition in the South before the war, with its entail of mulattoes. Some of our own people also seize the assertion as they would a battle flag and plunge to the attack. The whole business is not so creditable for public print and we have made it a point never to refer to it. For two reasons we have stayed out of the mulatto discussion; because delicate, offensive; because we would be a very sorry people in this country and age if it were not for that redeeming feature. For the once, and most truly the white man builded better than he knew. The wild strain in us has been as providential as if God Himself sent it.

Some do not like that kind of an argument, so we have had nothing to say. But the truth is, that preference in our own race, not to speak of the white race, is based on the irregu-

larity of the stock. So Mr. Debs or any one else need not take credit to themselves for their discovery. The white man's contribution to our blood was the greatest bequeathment to the race, owing to American ideals, associations and relationships as we find them existing.



MR. WILLIAM D. BRIGHAM
Of Boston, Mass.—A real Modern-Day Abolitionist—Delivered radical address against all segregation Thursday night—Re-elected a national vice-president—Visited Howard University—Member League Committee on Segregation.

GEORGE H. THOMAS POST, NO. 2, DEPT. CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
240 Golden Gate Avenue.
San Francisco, Dec. 8, 1915.

Dear Comrade:

At a regular meeting of this Post the following resolution was passed by a unanimous consent:

"Resolved, that the exhibition called the "Clansman" or "The Birth Of a Nation" slanderously misrepresents the Federal soldier engaged in suppressing the rebellion, and maintaining the integrity of the Nation.

It attempts to throw a mantle of respectability around the infamous bandits called the Ku Klux Klan.

Its tendency is to engender hatred against the Negro Race and against the Colored troops, who not only fought gallantly for their freedom, but materially assisted in suppressing the infamous rebellion.

The exhibition is false in sentiment, false in history and false in fact, and should be suppressed."

I was directed by the Post to send a copy of this resolution to every Post in this department, and to request them to use their influence in condemning it.

Kindly have this read at your Post meeting.

Yours in F. C. L.,
JOHN H. ROBERTS, Adj.

Advance Sale of Seats For Birth of a Nation Smashing Local Record

Advertiser 2-16-16

MISS MAE MARSH.
Who Portrays Flora Cameron in "The Birth of a Nation."

That the engagement of "The Birth of a nation" at the Grand theatre next week will establish a new theatrical record for Montgomery was made apparent by the brisk demand for seats when the advance sale opened Tuesday. Throughout the day Mrs. Jean Smoot and her assistants were kept busy selling tickets, and when the box office window was lowered last night it was estimated that more than two thousand persons had been served during the day. It was the biggest day's business in the history of the Grand theatre.

The extent of local interest in the coming of the Griffith spectacle was evidenced by some unusually large sales that were made. Students of the Woman's College bought a block of two hundred seats for the Tuesday matinee, and there were serveral sales of a score and a dozen seats to one person. The fact that Washington's birthday falls on Tuesday seemed to stimulate the demand for matinee seats for that day.

Daughters Interested.

Daughters of the Confederacy were conspicuous among the first day's purchasers, most of them availing themselves of a special offer made by the management for the Monday night performance. The details of this offer has been communicated to the presidents of the Montgomery chapters, but any Daughters who have not been notified by their officers can obtain full information at the box office.

Prominent Daughters throughout the South have praised "The Birth of a Nation" most enthusiastically, and Mrs. Smoot is anxious to have a good representation of the local chapter at the opening performance. To that end a special price concession will be made on the best orchestra seats to Daughters who attend the Monday night performance wearing the official badges of their chapters.

Elks To Bring Veterans.

Another interesting event of the week will be the presence of the Confederate Veterans from the Mountain Creek Home at one of the matinees. The indigent warriors will attend as guests of the Montgomery Elks, details of the theatre party were discussed at the meeting of the lodge Thursday night. It is possible that the scope of the party may be broadened to include all the worthy veterans in Montgomery. Complete details of the Elks' plans will be announced later.

The engagement of "The Birth of a Nation" will open with the Monday night performance and the company will remain the entire week, giving performances twice daily at 8:30 and 3 p. m. The matinee will be largely attended by residents of surrounding towns, and it is expected that the spectacle will rank with the opera season given in Atlanta, Nashville and Birmingham, in attracting visitors to Montgomery. It is being shown only in the most important cities and the local engagement will afford people within a hundred-mile radius their only opportunity to witness it.

In fairness to those who visit the box office and await their turn in, line no tickets are being laid away.

BIRTH OF A NATION REMAINS AT GRAND THROUGHOUT SUNDAY

Ad-writer 2-26-16

Griffith's Great Picture Will Be Seen For Two Additional Performances in This City

"The Birth of a Nation" will be seen at the Grand theatre for two additional performances, matinee and night, Sunday. This decision was reached Friday when the demand for seats indicated that the wishes of the people of Montgomery and vicinity could not be met with except through the two added performances. The advance sale of seats for both performances Saturday is very heavy, and when announcement of the two Sunday performances was made Friday night, seats for both were bought up rapidly.

The addition of these two Sunday performances became possible in view of the fact that the great picture goes from Montgomery to Mobile, where it begins its engagement with the performance of Monday night. The railroad schedule from this city to Mobile is such that it is possible to give the two Sunday performances without interfering with the opening arrangements at Mobile.

"The Birth of a Nation' has shattered all local theatrical precedents by the unusual length of its engagement at a $2.00 scale for the night performances. It will have been witnessed by more people than have ever attended an amusement offering in Montgomery and the total paid admissions will amount to a comfortable fortune. While the picture itself has an especially strong appeal, the symphony orchestra of twenty-five which plays the grand operatic accompaniment is a strong feature in the success of the production. By local music lovers the orchestra is pronounced one of the best ever heard here.

Mr. Griffith has announced that his spectacle will never be shown in small theatres and since it will be impossible to arrange a return engagement this season, Montgomery may have a long wait for another opportunity if they fail to see it during its present run.

COATESVILLE STOPS DIXON

The Guardian 9/2/16

"BIRTH OF A NATION" BARRED FROM COATESVILLE, PA.—COLORED CITIZENS FORM A COMMITTEE, MAKE PROTEST TO MAYOR—RECALL THE AWFUL LYNCHING OF ZACH WALKER—MAYOR BARS DIXON PHOTO-PLAY—POWER OF PROTEST BY COLORED WHEN ORGANIZED INTO A COMMITTEE PROVEN.

(Special to the Guardian)

Coatesville, Pa., Aug. 21, 1916—Colored citizens in Coatesville, Pa., score a great victory. Learning of the purpose to have the "Birth of a Nation" in our city, the Colored citizens of Coatesville immediately began to form plans by which said play would be prohibited. Whereupon Wm. G. Butler wrote an article in Coatesville Record setting forth the danger thereof.

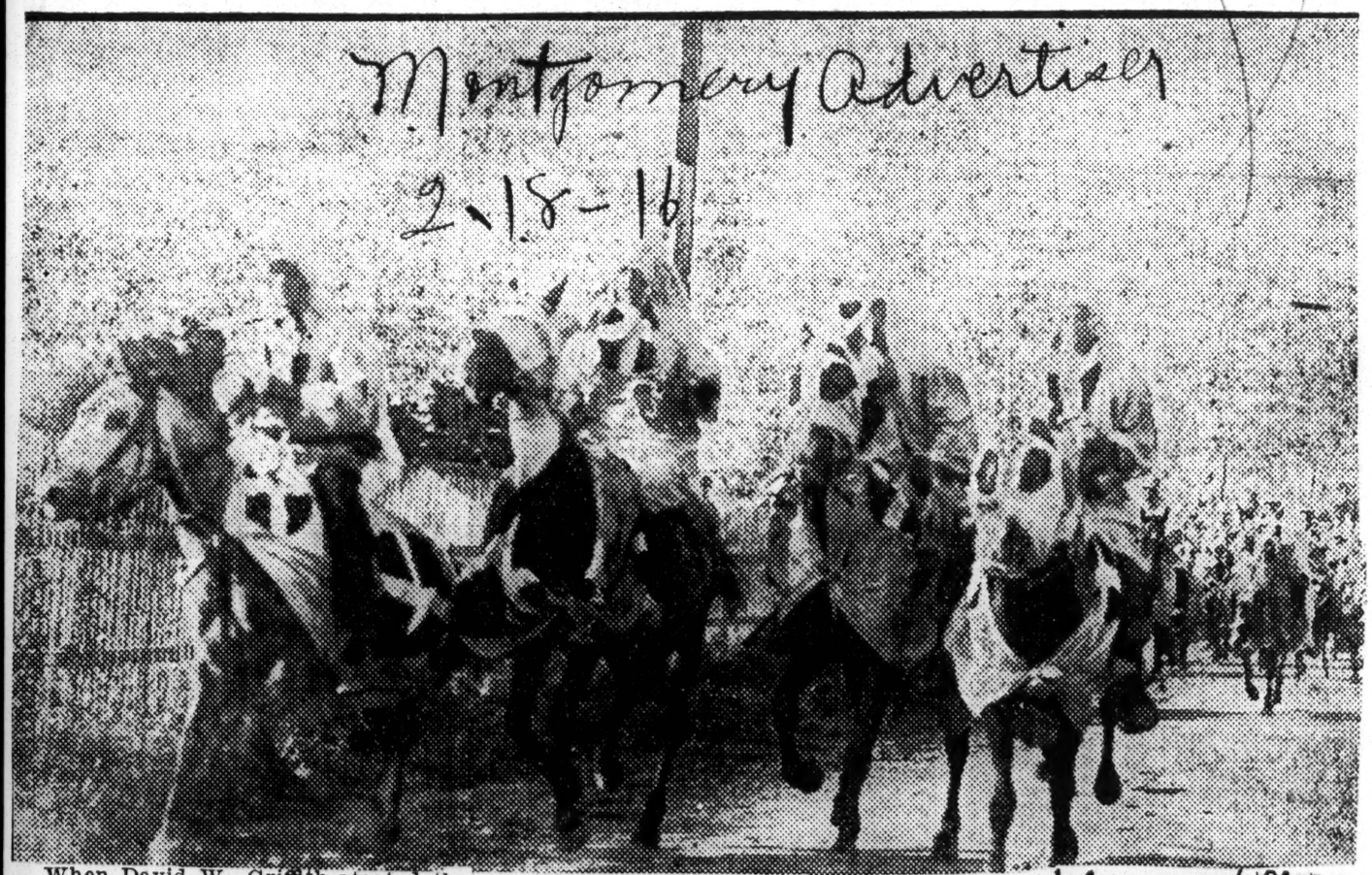
Rev. L. W. Stanford called the people together for an indignation meeting at St. Paul A. M. E. church. After seting forth the purpose of the gathering an organization was effected and Wm. G. Butler was elected chairman and I. N. Richardson secretary. Several speeches were made by Pompey Robinson, F. S. Holland, Henry Ransom, Geo. W. Johnson, Wm. Harville, R. J. Bowden of Chester and others.

It was decided by unanimous vote to enter formal protest against the staging of the play. Rev. L. W. Stanford was chosen leader of the movement and a strong committee was

(Continued on Page 4)

Race Problem 1916
Moving Pictures

Dash of The Clansmen One Feature of "Birth of a Nation" Spectacle At Grand Theatre All Next Week



Montgomery Advertiser
2-18-16

When David W. Griffith started the outdoor staging of the Civil War and Reconstruction scenes in "The Birth of a Nation" which will be shown at the Grand Theatre all next week, he was confronted with seemingly insuperable difficulties.

An area of private war was required about as large as the corner of Belgium occupied by the Anglo-French forces. Thousands of cavalrymen had to be shown, in an historic raid of the North Carolina clans. Their run was to be over many, many miles of typical Southern sandy roads. Though an acknowledged wizard of the films, Mr. Griffith is not a "war lord" with power to commandeer.

In this emergency, the county authorities of "The Birth of a Nation" producing locale were applied to. They finally consented to mark off an area of ten square miles for the use of the horsemen. Along all the roads within this area, the county commissioners posted notices forbidding all traffic on "the day of days." Pedestrians were also warned off. But the roads themselves did not look Southern.

David Griffith handled this difficulty with the authorities' permission, by remaking such of the highways as would come within the camera's eye. Many tons of sand and gravel were spread by gangs of his workmen.

Landscape engineering changed the look of the landscape to the rounded hills, piney woods and deep gullies of Old North State.

The race of the northern clansmen to rescue their South Carolina brethren took place on the appointed day without an accident of flaw. After it was over, Mr. Griffith's men scraped the sand off the macadam roads, took down the signs and life in the sleepy countryside resumed its normal course.

It cost about $25,000 to do this trick. The producer thinks it was worth all it cost, particularly after hearing the enthusiastic comments of "The Birth of a Nation" patrons on his work.

EDITOR MITCHELL TRAVELS

The Richmond Planet

MORE ABOUT "THE BIRTH OF A NATION"—A SNAPSHOT AND AN IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—PREPARING TO LEAVE—BUYING A RAILROAD TICKET—MR. OWENS' DAUGHTER AND FISKE UNIVERSITY — A PALATIAL BANKING HOUSE—A PRESIDENT'S GREETING.

2/26/16.

It is a difficult task to describe this mammoth plant of the Universal Film Company. Away up the mighty slopes and the extended valleys, I could readily bring to mind the battle scenes as shown in "The Birth of a Nation." I could remember the charge of the mimic soldiery as staged in these hills. the wooden cannon that looked like real ordnance and the cavalry that looked like that of '61 and '65. I thought, too, of the Ku Klux Klan, the small street in a southern city and the cliff from which the white child had appeared to jump in order to escape from a Negro rapist.

"A TRICK OF THE FILMS."

As a matter of fact, it was a "trick of the films." A dummy had been thrown down at the time, and then the real child made to appear lying there in the throes of death. But the white people, who saw all of this and who wiped their eyes and who shed tears of sympathy accepted the whole scene as being what actually occurred during those tumultuous times after the war. It has been estimated that to stage this misrepresentation of facts cost approximately one-half million dollars.

THOSE SHAM HOUSES.

No one who visits Universal City will doubt it. These people will erect a sham house at a cost of thousands of dollars, only to tear down the structure, when the scenes have been completed. From one film or reel, thousands of others are made and they are sent from one moving picture theatre to another, with a steady stream of money flowing into the central headquarters as a result of it. Europe furnished much of this business, but now America has forged ahead in the line of commercial endeavor.

GOT IN WITHOUT PAYING.

We saw a white man, somewhat the worse for wear. He was surprised to learn that we had paid an entrance fee to get inside. Why, he had mixed with the crowd of employees and had walked in. They were always looking for good actors and he had made an application for a job, although he said he did not know anything about acting. When I saw him, he was doing just what we were doing, trying to see all that was to be seen. Mr. Owens and I returned to the gallery, where we spent another half hour observing the panoramic scene of staging plays.

ALL WORKIING AT THE SAME TIME.

There were not less than eight going on at that time. Cards were given us on which to place our addresses. We could indicate the play in which we were interested and mark it on there. Whenever that particular play would be billed for the city in which we lived, notice would be sent to us in order that we might know at what playhouse it would be produced. We could then go and see it. The day was going and so were we. Outside, Mr. Robert C. Owens' chauffeur was awaiting us.

AUSTEN COLGATE AND HIS RIVAL PROMISE

3/2/16 New York Evening

Newark, N. J., March 1.—A movement for unity along racial lines will be inaugurated by the colored people of New Jersey on Sunday, March 5, when delegates representing civic, fraternal and literary organizations in the State will meet in Newark to form a Federation of Colored Organizations. The movement is the outcome of the effort to have legislation enacted prohibiting libellous picture plays, a bill for that purpose, drafted by the Colored Citizens' Union of Orange, having been introduced in the State Legislature on Jan. 31. A committee of representative colored men, who are engineering the effort, came to recognize the need of united effort along these lines and to further the passage of the bill, as well as to provide for future endeavors, the movement for the federation was launched. As stated in the prospectus issued by the temporary committee, the purpose of the federation is to promote the general welfare of the members of the race in New Jersey, by encouraging thrift and business enterprise, protecting our civil rights, contending for justice along all lines, and to unite the many colored organizations under one central head, thereby bringing to bear the influence of the 100,000 colored people in the State. Judging from reports that are being received by the committee, it is certain that all the large cities, as well as a number of the smaller ones, will be represented in the convention on March 5, responses having been received from all sections of the State. Each organization is to be represented by two delegates, the total of these to form the working force of the federation. Sunday's meeting will, however, be open to the general public. House Bill No. 261, which is the bill introduced at the request of the colored people, has been referred to the Assembly Committee on Social Welfare, which committee has not yet reported the bill for action. Openly charging the leaders in the Legislature with the desire to smother the bill, the leaders of the movement are bringing every possible influence to bear in its behalf.

Columbus, O., Feb. 11.—"The Birth of a Nation" has returned, but not to stay. They have come back with their array of legal talent to ask that the board of censors allow them to show. They offered to make forty-four changes and eliminate objectionable scenes. Pressure was brought to bear on the officials that the film be resubmitted. The film managers tried in every way to have the censor board agree with them, saying that it was being shown in every state except Ohio. Attorney General Turner reviewed the film with the censors and followed their second rejection of the picture with a vigorous statement attacking it as an "insult to the North" and a "contemptible distortion of history."

Birth of a Nation Will Be at the Grand Today

Advertiser 2-27-16

Impressive Scene from "The Birth of a Nation."

Griffith's Great Picture Closes Its Montgomery Engagement With These Two Added Performances on Sunday

Montgomery's last opportunity to see D. W. Griffith's splendid picture, "The Birth of a Nation," will be the two performances scheduled for the Grand Theatre Sunday afternoon and evening. The engagement of this great picture originally was through Saturday night only, but the interest aroused in the city and surrounding territory has proven so great, it was found impossible to gratify the wishes of all who desired to see it without adding these two performances.

The eleven performances held during the past week broke every record of the box office of the Grand Theatre. Thousands of people, residents of the city and county as well as for a distance of a hundred miles, passed into the beautiful playhouse and enjoyed the intense emotion aroused by the spectacular picturization. At every performance the house was crowded and on the majority of occasions people were turned away because of the lack of seating capacity.

The railroads brought hundreds of people from distances as great as one hundred miles and hundreds of others came in automobiles and other vehicles. The Montgomery automobile men state their business during the week materially was increased because of this fact, while local merchants were enthusiastic over the additional business brought to them through the same source. Local hotels on Saturday called attention to the long lists of names on their registers for each day and said the majority of these visitors were in town to attend "The Birth of a Nation."

The great picture covers a period of one hundred and fifty years, beginning with the advent of negro slaves to North America. The Colonial period is touched upon, and the glories of the Old South are depicted. The periods covered by the Civil War and the terrors of the days of reconstruction are given the closest treatment, while the rise and triumph of the Ku Klux Klan is given in detail. As a whole the picture is a history of the trying days of the South.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION.

Some colored agitators remind The Bee of a horse in a fire. Instead of running away from a fire, they run into it. The "Birth of a Nation" is here. Those ministerial agitators blamed the District Commissioners because they refused to stop it, when the law gave them no authority; this weakly jumping sheet," which can change its politics and candidates as fast as a magician can turn water into wine, came out in blazing headlines predicting thunder and lightning, earthquakes and volcanos. There have been no bad effects resulting from the presentation of this picture. The white people havn't gone crazy; no animals have broken from the Zoo, and neither has anyone been sent to St. Elizabeth.

These hot-air ministerial agitators, who have nothing to do but stir up strife, must do something to excite the people. There are certain colored ministers in this city who are never contented unless they are in the limelight. They like to be at the head of everything, and do nothing but "bellow like a mule." The Bee regrets to see such ministers as Rev. Norman, Rev. Jernagin, Rev. Jarvis, following blindly the vagorings of a windy agitator. The great trouble with some people is, they believe all they hear. They condemn on information and false belief.

These men should lead, and not be led by a blind leadership. A leadership that possesses no reasoning faculties is unfit for leadership. The report shows that these Baptist ministers met and resolved to do—what? Thirty or forty dollars were collected. One of the attorneys was given from 10 to 20 dollars for legal services. The white attorneys wanted five hundred dollars as a retainer and a bond for injunction amounting to twenty thousand dollars. This last item was a volcanic shock to these vaporing agitators.

Rev. White was ruled out of order because he informed the great (?) head that all ministers who attempted to stop "The Birth of a Nation" either were put in jail or received broken heads or bones.

The ministers have no business to meddle with these things. The Birth of a Nation should be looked upon as a closed incident. The Bee has always maintained that ministerial agitation tends to advertise the photo-play, which is what the managers want.

The moment the ministers found out that they could not carry their cheap agitation into action only by putting up a twenty thousand dollar bond, they disappeared from the scene of action as quickly as the spirit leaves a dying man's body. The colored people are too easily mislead. They should not be influenced by sensational agitators, and a play upon their sympathy.

The law gave the Commissioners no authority to stop the play. The Commissioners are greater friends to the colored people than many of those blind leaders who are collecting money to do nothing. This money that has been collected should be returned to the people, and the Bee advises the colored people to contribute no money to those vaporing agitators, because they cannot stop the exhibition of the Birth of a Nation. They did not stop it, and the money collected should be returned.

Now, we have an association for the advancement of colored people which is doing some good. The association had no opportunity to do anything because these ministerial lawyers who knew everything took it out of its hands.

Rev. Jarvis, Rev. Jernagin, Norman, and some others, are too valuable men to be vaporing agitators. The Bee has too much respect for them.

BIRTH OF A NATION CLOSES GREATEST "RUN" ON RECORD

Advertiser

Wonderful Spectacle Played to 872,000 People in 804 Consecutive Performances in New York

2-13-16

(Special to The Advertiser.)

NEW, YORK, Feb. 5.—D. W. Griffith's wonderful spectacle, "The Birth of a Nation" has just closed at the Liberty Theatre the most remarkable run ever known in the history of American drama and which also sets a new high record for long runs in New York city. The great production was presented in New York for 804 consecutive performances to a gross attendance of 872,000 people. James Metcalfe, the master critic of Life, estimates from these figures that one in every four of the available theatregoers of the Metropolis saw Griffith's masterpiece before its New York run ended.

The former record of the New York stage was held by Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown," which ended a run of 670 performances in August, 1893. Prior to that, Henry E. Dixey, in "Adonis" held the record for 654 performances. The nearest modern approach of this was the record of Laurette Taylor in "Peg O' My Heart," who ran for 604 performances in 1912-14.

Fortune in Admissions.

The prices for the Griffith spectacle which was the first combination of the photo-drama and musical spectacle ever given to the world, ranged from 25 cents to $2. The average paid attendance was about 78 cents per capita, making a total gross receipts for the New York run of over $600,000. This is the greatest take for this space of time ever known by any theatrical offering in the world as these figures have been amplified by record breaking runs simultantously in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Atlantic City, N. J.

About this time and since, twelve companies have been touring the central and eastern states under the Griffith direction to enormous business and gross weekly receipts often exceeding $125,000. In addition the spectacle has a run of 22 weeks in Los Angeles and 17 weeks in San Francisco to its credit and has turned its 100th performance in London, England. Over 5,000,000 people have seen the production.

Grossly Misrepresented.

There has been a great deal of misrepresentation regarding this stirring attraction which has been spread about the country by a society of organized opposition in this city. The truth is "The Birth of a Nation" has never been interfered with in any city where it has been presented for a single performance to the people of this country.

It has never caused any prejudice or trouble anywhere with the exception of a single demonstration in Boston stirred up by the same negro, one Trotter, who was ordered out of the White House for insulting the President of the United States, and in Philadelphia where a cheap political disturbance that lasted a few minutes was made just before election time by a negro crowd that was supporting a candidate for the mayorality. This candidate was beaten at the polls by over 90,000 votes.

"The Birth of a Nation" has passed ever recognized censor board or judicial channel except one. This applies to the Ohio Board of Censors, which passed judgment on the production without letting the people see it.

World's Greatest Drama.

"The Birth of a Nation" has been proclaimed fy the press of America as the greatest drama that has ever been unfolded before the world.

It is an epaic of the travail through which America passed before the slavery question and the right of secession was fought out and the adjustment of which brought the sides together in one powerful union of the mightiest nation on the face of the globe.

It is founded upon history, but treated in the broad sweep of dramatic picturization and is handled by the master mind of a new form of dramatic art. Its record is the surest proof of its wide appeal and its theatrical power.

Race Problem—1916

Moving Pictures

A RESOLUTION

2/25/16

Of Commendation and Thanks to W. D. Ross of Board of Censors.

Topeka Plaindealer

Washington Post Hall,
February 5, 1916.

Whereas:—The words, "Let us Have Peace," quoted in all the years since in admonishing us to speak gently and with consideration for the feelings of those who went down to defeat in the "lost cause;" to forget and forgive, until we wonder in our kindly spirit, whether we have not led the rising generation to believe that the South was right and the North was wrong. Not satisfied that we forget, the South now comes to teach history—with a picture—which with its beauty and glamour and music still teaches a lie,—the lie that slavery is not a sin and the rebellion to uphold it was not a crime. Its name, "The Birth of a Nation," is a fraud as its attempt to show that those who fought to destroy the nation were to be commended equally with those who battled to defend it. The picture teaches racial prejudice—to injure the colored people—who suffered long in slavery—instilling in the minds of the rising generation that prejudice which like a bad weed grows there too rank already.

It is the pleasure of Washington Post to vote a resolution of thanks to Mr. W. D. Ross of the board of censors who refused to permit it to be shown in Kansas. For Kansas calls back the years before the guns were heard at Sumpter—when they battled for freedom against the slaveholders who crossed the border to steal the state. Lawrence calls back that August day in 1863, whose sun went down on one hundred and twenty-seven dead, murdered by Quantrell's men. Washington Post denounces such an attempt to falsify history and defy murderers such as he—while such "pictures hang on memory's wall."

Closing the resolution as it began, with the words, 'Let us Have Peace,"—but only when it is the peace which defends and preserves our good name, our honor and our nation.

The Post directs the adjutant to spread this preamble and resolution on its records and to mail a copy to Mr. W. D. Ross, Supt. of Public Instructions, State House, Topeka, Kansas.

Unanimously adopted by Washington Post No. 12 n regular session assembled Feb. 5th, 1916.

D. B. HUNNICUTT,
Post Commander.

S. J. CHURCHILL,
Adjutant.

The above from the Lawrence Journal-World shows the feeling and sentiment of the men who saved the nation against such hellish pictures as Tom Dixon is trying to place on exhibition in Kansas. We commend the "Old Boys" for coming to the front and condemning this historical lie in no unmeasured terms.

MRS. WHITE PRESIDES

President of the Arizona Colored Women's Clubs, Assisted by the Colored Men's Protectve League, Leads a Fight in Arizona Against "The Birth of a Nation."

The Arizona Republican, a daily newspaper of Phoenix, Ariz., had much to say pro and con relative to the showing of "The Birth of a Nation" in that city. They claim that the protest of the Colored people was the most interesting and considered at probably the most interesting meeting the city commission had held in many weeks. The protest conveyed in the communication was supported by remarks from representatives of the Arizona Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and by the Pastor of the Colored Methodist Church. The Board of Censors being included in the Board of Commissioners, the matter was taken up immediately upon presentation and as a Board of Censors, the Commissioners decided that the picture should be prohibited and this action was approved by the city fathers sitting as commissioners, according to the Republican and information from Mrs. Ella White, President of the Arizona Federation of C. W. C. Much credit is due this splendid Federation, for it is a new organization less than a year old and formed through inspiration given them by the Illinois women who in the course of their campaign work for the formation of a Northwestern Federation, had the pleasure of getting the Arizona women active in club work through the correspondence carried on by the Northwestern Federation Conference Committee appointed by the President of the Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, with Mrs. J. Snowden-Porter as chairman. That the labor of the Illinois committee was not in vain is evidenced by this splendid piece of work done through the urging of the Arizona Federation with Mrs. White at its head. The Arizona Republican, speaking of the proscription from the Colored viewpoint, quotes Mrs. Ella White, President of the Arizona Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, as follows: "Yes, I started the objection," she admitted. "I asked the co-operation of the C. M. E. church, A. M. E. church, the Baptist church and the Colored Men's Protective League and they joined our clubs in presenting the petition to the city commission. There was no friction. We did not demand. We asked for the moral support of the commissioners and we received it. We are working for the uplift of our people. Cannot the public sacrifice its desire to view a production, for the general good? All we ask is for fair play. The terrible effect of that picture, which is not historically correct, has been demonstrated. It has created prejudice against the Colored man. In Pennsylvania it caused a race riot. Jane Adams has censured it. It has been prohibited in Colorado and Ohio. It means everything to us to keep it out of Phoenix. It does not portray the true character of the Colored man and it is not right that it should be shown." The leader of the Colored women's clubs says she belongs to a race rejected because of its color. "We do not ask for social equality—that has never been our aim—but in a time like this we want fair play. We are good citizens, property owners and taxpayers," she said. We feel proud of the fact that our women are going to the front in matters of community interest in all parts of this great commonwealth and we are very proud that our women of Illinois are an inspiration and example worthy of emulation, for their sister women. Let us encourage our women in the constructive work they are doing in the clubs through organized effort.

EUGENE V. DEBS PLAYS BIG MOVIE

Chicago Inter-Ocean

Speaks Out as to Conditions Existing and Raps "Birth of Nation" Hard. Claims It Insult to Black Race. Socialist Exponent Denounces Dixon. Whites to Blame.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 1[illegible].—Eugene Debs, speaking of the "Birth of the Nation," says:

The merits of this spectacular drama excite bitter comment whenever it is presented. There is no question that it is a wonderful production, that many of its scenes are tense and thrilling, and that there is much in the play to approve and commend, but if the author's studied purpose was to insult the black race and to revive and intensify the bitter prejudices which grew out of the war, he could not have better succeeded, and it would be passing strange if the colored people did not protest against certain shocking features of the drama as doing them and their race grossest injustice.

If it be absolutely essential to the play to present those harrowing rape-scenes, then why not round them out in their historic completeness and show the dissolute son of the plantation owner ravishing the black daughter before her parents' eyes?

For every white woman supposed to be raped in the south by a black man, a thousand black women have been seduced and outraged by white gentlemen (?) but no hint of this is given in the series of pictures composing "The Birth of a Nation." It is only the black brute that is guilty according to this and all other stories written about the Negro by Thomas Dixon, the author, who calls himself a minister of Christ.

Four Million Mulattoes.

There are four million mulattoes in this country, most of whom were born out of wedlock and all of whom have a white father or grandfather, and these white gentlemen (?) are ready to fight at the drop of the hat for "white supremacy" against "nigger equality."

The pretended reverence for Lincoln in the play does not at all square with the facts of history. Lincoln was hated with a savage hate by the slave-owners of the south, and it was this ferocious hate that culminated in his assassination, and the reverence now shown him on the stage is a convenient mask behind which the same blind hate may vent itself upon the unoffending Negro.

Shameless Exploitation.

Let it not be overlooked that all our histories have been written by white men and that Negroes had no hand in them. They simply had to take what was given them, but even at that there is no denying the fact that from the time the Negroes were first stolen from their native land by white slave-traders whom it were flattery to call brutes, until the last law disfranchising them in the south was put into effect and the last "Jim-crow" car put into commission to attest their standing as live stock, the whole history of the treatment of the Negro race is one of shameless exploitation and degradation, for which the white race can never atone in time nor eternity.

If the black people today could tell their story about "The Birth of a Nation," it would be repleto with scenes infinitely more cruel and damning than those based upon Dixon's novel and flashed upon the screen to conceal the white man's crimes behind the Negro's misfortune.

Klan Glorified.

The Ku-Klux-Klan are glorified in these pictures as spotless knights, the personification of chivalry and honor, and the audience applauds madly as they dash to the rescue of some imaginary white victim of a black fiend, but care is taken not to portray any of the outrages perpetrated upon defenseless, unoffending Negroes by these same law-

less night-riders.

The pictures showing the scenes about the polling places on election day, under Negro domination, are especially calculated to subject the Negro to ridicule and contempt and the white audience never fails to attest its appreciation by its sneers and cheers.

In Terre Haute.

It's true such election scenes with their black sluggers and their sodden corruption are disgraceful and revolting, but how much more disgraceful and revolting are they than the election scenes which have occurred in and about Terre Haute during the last few scenes in which the sluggers were white, instead of black, and insulted white ladies instead of black wenches; scenes unspeakably low and vile as everyone will admit, who bore witness to them. How would it do to make pictures of some of these and travel through the south with them, flashing them upon a screen to show the Negroes in that section what an eminently respectable thing an election is when dominated by white men and by what pure and incorruptible methods the will of the people is expressed in a civilized white community?

Whites Also to Blame.

If the white race has demonstrated its "superiority" in any one thing, it is in its politics and elections, and if Negroes should be disfranchised, the evident purpose of Dixon's pictures, because of their disgraceful conduct at the polls, then by the same token white men should also be stripped of the ballot and driven from the polling places.

The chief commercial statistics exhibited at the close of the play to show the progress made by the Negro race is by a weak attempt to excuse the wanton insults heaped upon that race. Intelligent Negroes will not be deceived. The Progress they have made is mainly due to themselves. They owe little to the white race as a whole save their exploitation and degradation.

Must Depend on Selves.

Let the colored people learn how to depend upon themselves, how to do for themselves, and to win their own way in the world. When they cut loose from the grafting politicians that use them as pawns in the political game and reward one of their number with a spittoon-cleaning job in recognition of their race, and stand together; when they begin in earnest to educate themselves to develop their minds and do their own thinking, they will then command the respect of the white race and of the world, but not before.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 6, 1916.

EVEN OLD ARKANSAS BARS TOM DIXON'S PHOTO PLAY.

Topeka Plaindealer

Hot Springs Ark.—Race men of this city have organized into a protective associaton for defense and protection and have the support of the local officials of the city and the best citizens. The vile photo-play, "The Birth of a Nation," is scheduled here the 29th and the mayor and the district attorney have promised to prevent the exhibit. Outside of a court ruling, which has been common everywhere in its favor, the spirit of the community will prevail. 2/4/16.

N. J. LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FAVORS CLANSMAN FIGHT

COLORED CITIZENS WIN FIRST FIGHT AGAINST VICIOUS RACE PLAYS WHEN MEASURE GOES TO FULL HOUSE

Representing the Federation of New Jersey Colored Organizations Committee Successfully Argues Before Social Welfare Committee at Trenton

The New York News 3/16/16

Trenton, N. J., March 15.—New Jersey colored men forged a step further in their fight to have legislation enacted prohibiting vicious, prejudice breeding propagandas, when on Monday House Bill No. 201, entitled "An Act to Prohibt Acts Tending to Incite Race Riot or Race Hatred," was reported favorably to the House of Assembly by the Social Welfare Committee of that body. Representing the Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey a delegation of colored men appeared in Trenton last week to induce that committee to report the bill. The argument advanced was so convincing that Assemblyman Arthur N. Pierson, Chairman of the Social Welfare Committee, assured them that his committee would report the bill. To reinforce their argument that the colored men of the State were vitally interested the Executive Committee of the Federation circulated petitions throughout the State requesting that the bill be reported and these were mailed to the Legislature from every section on last Sunday night. While in Trenton the committee representing the Federation interviewed a number of Senators and Assemblymen, receiving the pledges of these that they would vote for the measure. Governor Fielder, who granted the committee an audience, assured them of opportunity to appear before him in behalf of the bill if same passes the Legislature. While jubilant because of the progress made the race men are not losing sight of the fact that pressure will be necessary in order to bring the measure to a vote and they have in no wise receded from their purpose of holding up to their people the leaders and lawmakers who obstruct its passage. Backed by the influence of the Federation which comprises organizations in every county in the State, the leaders in that organization are in a position to wield formidable influence and there is every indication that the bill will be passed. The Executive Committee will meet this week to arrange for personal visits to each member of the Legislature.

JUST AND FAIR.

The Independent, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., one of the most liberal-minded white newspapers published in the South followed the appearance in its home of Griffith's photo-play "The Birth of a Nation," with a whole page review of the "Fifty Years of Negro Progress in America." The Independent stated its reasons for giving the review at this time as follows:

"D. W. Griffith's great motion picture play, "The Birth of a Nation," based upon Thomas Dixon's book, "The Clansman," completed a run of five performances in this city last night. This wonderful photo-play resurrects all the horrors of Reconstruction days in the South. It shows the Negro at his worst, and while every scene in the mighty picture may be true to life as life was in this section of the country fifty years ago, it does not seem to be the purpose of the picture to show that the Negro race has made any progress since. In this respect "The Birth of a Nation" is effectually an unkind attack upon a race that is too weak to resent a white man's slanders.

"The Negro in this country has made great progress in half a century; greater progress indeed than any other race ever made in a similar period of time. It is only fair to the Negro and to this community which is the home of so many hard-working, self-respecting, law-abiding Negroes to publish at this time the facts of fifty years of Negro progress in America."

No amount of effort put forth by the Negro race and its white friends has been able to stop the exhibition of the Griffith-Dixon films in many sections of the country. There is consolation, however, in the assurance that nothing can stop the Negroes and their friends from making a righteous protest against the appearance of them and answering their slanders with truths that overshadow their malicious purpose.

POST

Chicago, Ill.

OCT [illegible]

The Ku Klux.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—To the Editor of THE POST. Sir: The proposal to erect a monument in the South to honor the Ku-Klux Klan is one of the fruits of the exhibit of "The Birth of a Nation" and its perversion of the facts of history. A reviewer of this movie since its return, in one of the Chicago papers, says, "The Ku-Klux Klan organized to save the South from the influence of carpet-baggers," and also that "Mr. Griffith drew authentic details from the records and reproduced them for pictorial consumption." This illustrates the general lack of accurate information and how people affected by the glare of the exhibit accept its pictures as founded on facts instead of fiction. It may be of interest to note the expression of seniment over the country. The Kansas City Times said, "It is a wonderful spectacle this 'Birth of a Nation' that is showing pictures in Kansas City this week; a scenic marvel; and yet what is to be thought of an author who would deliberately bring all the resources of his art to bear on a spectacle founded on race hatred? He has succeeded in picturing the negro as wholly degraded and bestial, with unlimited possibilities of evil."

In Ohio the exhibit was forbidden. Attorney General Turner gave an opinion sustaining the decision of the censors and said, "Over and above the mistreatment of the negro, the picture is an insult to the North and a distortion of well-known history regarding the civil war."

Attorney General Brewster of Kansas, where the play was forbidden, said: "This photoplay is immoral in that it purports to represent historical facts; it is in the whole false and untrue. Almost without exception the northern soldiers are depicted as 'scalawags' or brutes, while the southern soldiers are depicted as the flower of chivalry."

The George H. Thomas Post of the G. A. R. adopted the report of a committee appointed to investigate the play which declared: "The whole influence of the exhibition is to excite sectional feeling and bitterness and its representations are utterly false to history."

In the play Thaddeus Stevens, the noted congressman of civil war and reconstruction days, is represented as Stoneman. Mr. Stevens never was married, but he is represented as married and visiting South Carolina with his sons and daughter, and guilty of the basest crimes. Judge Wallace McCamant of Portland, Ore., gave an address on "Thaddeus Stevens" before the Pennsylvania Club and shows how utterly false were many of the charges made by Thomas Dixon in "The Clansman" and reproduced in the pictures of the movie play. Judge Landus of Pennsylvania denies the scandalous charges against Stevens' personal life and says: "The charges of Dixon to that effect are the calumnies of a character assassin." It is not wonderful that the people of Lancaster, the home of Stevens and his burial place, emphatically refused to allow the exhibition of pictures that blackened the character and life of their great congressman. Mr. Stevens hated slavery and rebellion. He fought bitterly the efforts in the South to reduce the freed negroes to peonage. Many of the events Dixon charges against him took place after his death.

Mr. Dixon says that "The Clansman" gives the true story of the Ku Klux Klan conspiracy and represents the Ku Klux as chivalrous, cross-bearing cavaliers when they were largely only a band of cowardly assassins.

THE POST well says in its recent editorial: "The Ku Klux Klan is a thing to be forgotten, not remembered. The North sinned and sinned grievously in the days of reconstruction. But the North was not the only sinner, and even if it be conceded that provocation was given for organized resistance to the carpet-bagger, it remains true that the Ku Klux Klan soon exceeded all bounds of legitimate effort and launched upon a career of violence and terrorism that cannot be justified."

DUNCAN C. MILNER.

Race Problem—1916
Moving Pictures

"BIRTH OF A NATION" CONTINUES TO AGITATE RACE HATRED

The Voice
The people.
5/6/16

Brutal White Man Kills Colored Boy After Witnessing Corruptable Picture of Days of Recontsruction—No Altercation Engaged in—Simply Killed Him for Being a "Nigger."

(Special to The Voice)

Layette, Ind., May 6.—"The Birth of a Nation," a motion picture which has caused much comment in every city it has been shown in, is not only stirring up the feeling that exists between the narrow-minded whites and the Negro, but is the instigator of one of the vilest acts Lafayette has had to cope with in some time, viz: the killing of fifteen-year-old Edward Manson, a colored high school boy, who happened to be passing a theater at which the picture was being shown. As Henry Brock walked out and said nothing, but drew his revolver and fired three bullets into his body.

Brock is in jail charged with murder as his victim died Sunday night from the effects of the shooting. "Brute" came to this city five weeks ago from the State of Kentucky, from whence many moons may pass ere he is able to see again.

Cedarburg, Ohio
6/5/1916

JAN 17 1916

COLORED RACE PRAISED IN GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

Progress Being Made in All Lines Pointed Out at the Emancipation Meeting.

In an address at an emancipation meeting at Cincinnati, Sunday afternoon, Governor Willis praised the colored race. He said that he would uphold the state board of censors in its decision barring the "Birth of a Nation" from Ohio. The meeting was held at Allen Temple. Mayor Puchta, the new Republican chief executive of Cincinnati, was scheduled to preside as chairman, but he sent word that a prior engagement made it impossible for him to attend.

"Never was there a war when the life of the nation was at stake that the black man was not there," said Governor Willis. "In the civil war, while the colored race committed no excesses against their former masters, they served valiantly in the union army on many a bloody field. Port Hudson, Milligan's Bend and Port Pillow bear eloquent testimony of their valor.

"Today the colored race, according to the latest statistics, owns in the United States 600,000 homes and 20,000,000 acres of farm land, covering an area equal to two of our smaller states. They have rented and under cultivation 20,000,000 acres more. The gross income from the farms they operate amounts annually to $25,000,000. They have 40,000 teachers, 1500 lawyers, 2500 doctors, 20,000 preachers and 80,000 business men. The simple statement of these facts shows that they are making marvelous progress in their greater emancipation."

"BIRTH OF A NATION" AGAINST SPIRIT OF LINCOLN

The Guardian 2/26/16

DECLARED PROF. HART OF HARVARD BEFORE EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE CRAWFORD PAID A GREAT TRIBUTE TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS — A NATIONAL DOUGLASS CENTENARY IN 1917 LAUNCHED — GREAT SINGING BY COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB

That "The Birth of a Nation" photoplay was a slander of the North, of the Union soldier, white and Colored, and of the Colored people, and was an attack upon the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, was asserted by Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of American History in Harvard University, Sunday afternoon last before an audience of four hundred people in the 12th Baptist Church at the joint birthday anniversaries of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, under the auspices of the Greater Boston branch of the Equal Rights League.

COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB'S SINGING

The attendance was marvelous in view of the three days' snow storm then still raging. The Columbia Glee Club sang so well that Prof. Hart gave them unstinted praise.

The invocaton was by the pastor, Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, who left a donation of over $12.00. W. M. Trotter presided. Mme. M. E. Plenty sang a solo sweetly. Mr. Samuel Weems read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address eloquently. Mr. William H. Anderson was head usher, assisted by William Elliott, William Brown, Herbert Guppy and others.

Prof. Hart said Lincoln left the perfect pattern of a good man, and that if the South was right then, Lincoln was wrong.

J. A. CRAWFORD ON DOUGLASS.

Joshua A. Crawford declared that Douglass had to overcome much greater obstacles than Lincoln, as he lived as a slave until 20 years old. Douglass advocated manly resistance and incessant opposition to any abridgment of citizenship rights for the Colored Americans. The speaker said that the civic conditions for Colored people, were a great deal worse now than 20 years ago, when Douglass died and ascribed this to the influence of Colored leaders, who unlike Douglass, advocated silent submission to injustice and attention to securing money.

PROTEST HAITI SEIZURE—URGE DOUGLASS CENTENARY IN 1917.

After a speech by Charles L. Ray sor, who denounced the anomaly o one-half of the population of state having no representative in th judicial or legislative government o it, as in the south and though 10,000,000 strong, none in the national government, resolutions were adopted, a read by the chairman William M Trotter, urging all Americans to preserve the work of Lincoln by opposing color proscription, and denouncing the "virtual seizure of Hayti b the United States under this Democratic administration." It was cited that Douglass resigned as minister to Hayti when an attempt wa made to get a coaling station there Colored Americans were urged to

tion Feb. 14, 1917.

Mr. Crawford cited history t show that Jim-Crowism existed i Massachusetts 70 years ago and tha Frederick Douglass broke up Jim Crow cars in Massachusetts by th personal physical resistance he made to being put out of railroad coaches

BIRTH OF NATION BARRE

Chicago Defen

Halifax, N. S., April 21.—"The Birth of a Nation" has been barred after a delegation of about forty citizens of both races waited on the provincial government. Several showed that the picture failed to portray history as it should and showed the increase in prejudice wherever it went.

fineries of the sixties that contrast sharply with the fashions of today.

THE CONFEDERACY'S LAST STAND—18,000 men and 3,000 horses are seen in Griffith's reproduction of the Battle of Petersburg.

Left to right:—KU KLUX TO THE RESCUE—A series of swift dashes of the white,robed Clasmen provide many thrills during the three hours the Griffith spectacle runs.

Center—LILLIAN GISH, as Elsie Stoneman, wears

MR. R. R. CHURCH, JR.
of Memphis, Tenn., son of the late R. R. Church, man of means, chosen at a big meeting as political leader for Tennessee and the South.

BIRTH OF NATION BARRED FROM CAMBRIDGE

Owing to the prompt action of Cambridge citizens the Birth of the Nation film which was billed for the Scenic Temple, Cambridge Monday, Oct. 23, was not shown.

On Saturday, Oct. 21, a committee representing Colored citizens with Mr. J. W. Springer as chairman waited upon Mayor Rockwood and entered a vigorous protest against the production of the libelous and insulting film. The result was that Mayor Rockwood forb ade the owners of the Scenic Temple displaying it. The members of the committee were Mr. J. W. Springer chairman, Reverends A. C. Sanders, Dennis Scott, Geo. Washington, Messrs. Clarence H. Adams, an Braithwaite, Mrs. Mamie Rollins, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Messrs J. O. Credle, D. M. Riddick, Julius Meyers, Mrs. Lillian Redmond.

White Slave Films and Crook Thrillers Banned by Quakers

(Associated Press.)

HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 2.—Films showing safe crackers at work, tramps stealing watches and people taking drugs are to be eliminated from moving picture exhibitions in Pennsylvania, according to a bulletin issued today by the State Board of Censors. A long list of film plays, some of them thrillers, with heroines tied to tracks, is forbidden.

Scores of films in series are enumerated as condemned, including about sixty on the subject of white slavery and twenty-five on Mexican scenes, whose manufacturers the censors have been unable to locate. The prize fighting films have also been put under the ban.

"BIRTH OF A NATION" ELECTS A JUDGE

Last year when the managers of the infamous film "The Birth of a Nation," came to Chicago and after spending a half million dollars in advertising, a movie which silenced the mouths of the newspapers, they found themselves being opposed by Race men and women. So strong was the sentiment against them that when the matter appeared before Judge Cooper (a Democrat) it was up to him whether it should show or not. Cooper favored the film company. This aroused the better element of voters of both Races and an effort was made to defeat him for re-election. They declared war on him for his part in permitting the play to show. Then D. W. Griffith, a Southerner and a son of a Confederate already indebted to Judge Cooper, set ou to aid his friend. Knowing that the jus tice would not accept money for hi campaign expenses the producer of th film co-operated with the managers the theaters and slides were played a each performance of the movies askin the populace to vote for Cooper. Cor sequently he was elected and again w see the Democrats and those who sough to disrupt the Union going hand in han

The bill as passed gives the Porto Rican Government all of its internal revenue regardless of whether the goods on which it is paid are used in Porto Rico or this country. Heretofore revenues on goods used in the United States have gone to the Federal Treasury.

Property and educational qualifications are provided for applicants for citizenship under the measure, and the employment of children, under fourteen years of age in injurious or hazardous occupations would be prohibited.

LOUISVILLE, KY
COURIER JOURNAL
FEB 9 - 1916

MAYOR TO HEAR PROTESTS BY NEGROES ON FILM SHOW

Says He Personally Sees No Reason To Object To "Birth of a Nation."

Mayor Buschemeyer will not make a formal answer to the protest against the showing of the film, "The Birth of a Nation," until after he has listened to arguments supporting this protest to-day from a delegation of negroes, composing the Louisville branch for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Before he received a request for this conference, a formal complaint asking that he forbid the film to be shown here was received from Blakey, Quin & Lewis, who represent local negroes. Not knowing at the time he received and considered this communication that a delegation was to visit him, he said he would offer no opposition. He has temporarily withdrawn his denial of the protest until after to-day's hearing.

"I see nothing objectionable in 'The Birth of a Nation,'" said the Mayor. "I speak from personal knowledge, as I saw the film in Chicago. It is a true and faithful portrayal of history, and for that reason anything seen in the picture is but a recital of events during the Civil War and reconstruction periods. It is not productive of race friction, as argued in the protest I received."

Gary, Ind.
AUG 18 1916

CITY'S NEGROES ASK SUPPRESSION

Want Mayor to Prohibit Exhibition of "Birth of Nation" in Hammond

Hammond, August 17.

Stating they represented the five hundred negroes in Hammond, two colored men sought Mayor Smalley today to protest against the exhibition at the Orpheum Theater in the near future of Griffith's "Brith of a Nation." The chief executive was not in his office at the time, the negroes were informed and they decided to call on him tomorrow morning.

"Hammond is the home of a growing negro colony," stated one of the delegation. "I was in Peoria when "The Birth of a Nation' showed there and it created a feeling between blacks and whites which was unjust. The picture stirs up that feeling wherever it is seen. We objeet to its being shown here. We intend forming a colony and having our own churcn and theater in Hammond."

Whether Mayor Smalley will suppress the picture is not known but it has been exhibited all over the country without interference.

Two years ago no such objection would have been made as the colored people came to Hammond in the past eighteen months. They are being imported by industries and there are at least five hundred in the city now. They object to "The Birth of a Nation" because it depicts the civil war. Alleged incidents in which colored folks participated are a part of the film.

SEES "BIRTH OF NATION," THEN KILLS BOY

Lafayette, Ind., April 28.—After witnessing the picture of "The Birth of a Nation" Henry Brock, who five weeks ago came here from Kentucky, walked out on the main street of the city and fired three bullets into the body of Edward Manson, a Negro high school student, fifteen years old. The boy died Sunday night. There was no provocation for the tragedy and Brock is in jail under a charge of murder.

Union
Springfield, Mass.
AUG 30 1916

PROTEST ENTERED BY CIVIC LEAGUE

Objects to Presentation of "The Birth of a Nation."

The Negro Civic League, through its executive committee has sent a communication to the Selectmen of West Springfield expressing their hope that the board had not made final decision to allow the film on "The Birth of a Nation" to be shown in that town. The communication was a strong one, characterizing the production as a nuisance and an outrage on the expressed sentiment of the public. It expressed the belief that there is no more demand for the production now than there was some months ago, when a permit to show the film was refused.

Rev. W. N. DeBerry, who was active in opposition to the presentation of the film and largely responsible for the permit being refused before, said last night that he would take no action in the matter this time. He felt that the question had been sufficiently aired before and that the Selectmen of West Springfield were granting the permit in open defiance of the wishes of the people who protested in the name of decency before. He did not feel that any further agitation in opposition to the film would be of any use, as the West Springfield officials know what the people thought then, and that the same opinions are held now.

NORWALK STOPS DIXON PLAY

COMMTTEE OF COLORED CITIZENS IN CONNECTICUT CITY PROTEST TO MAYOR AND "BIRTH OF A NATION" IS TAKEN AWAY ON MAYOR'S INSISTENCE — EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE SENT DATE.

The Guardian 2-30-16

The following correspondence explains a great victory: Rev. I. A. McCoy, Chr.! W. H. Foster, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS.

Be it resolved, that we, the Colored citizens of Norwalk, Connecticut, record our profound respect and good will to the management of the Regent Theatre, through Mr. Samuel Rantor. for the courteous and reasonable assistance rendered in cancelling thep lay. "Birth of a Nation."

Further, Since it misrepresents a history, incites race hatred, glorifies lynchings by inflaming the ignorant and fiendish moral pervert.

Be it further resolved, That we, the above named, will appear on our best behavior in whatsoever opportunity you afford and privilege you provide.

COMMITTEE.

Norwalk, Cann., December 11, 1916.

Mr. Samuel Kantor, Norwalk, Conn.:

Dear Sir:—Accept our hearty thanks for your candid agreement with "'iHs Excellency, the Mayor," Carl A. Harstrom, in cancelling the engagement with the "Birth of a Nation Co."

Fondly do we hope and fervently do we pray that that principle which actuated you shall ever live in your bosom and in the bosom of every fair-minded American.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. FISHER,
Sec. Pres. Rep. Club.

Rev. I. A. McCoy, Chr.
Pastor A. M. E. Church.

Thanks to the League.

P. S. Secretary Trotter.

The reason for such long delay we tried to secure the letter sent by the Mayor and the one sent to the "Birth of a Nation Co."

Your material served us in good stead.

REV. I. A. M.

—Happy New Year, 1917.—

CENTRAL TO OPERATE SPECIAL TRAIN FOR "BIRTH OF NATION"

Advertiser 12-15-16

The Central of Georgia railroad Thursday afternoon decided to operate a special train into Montgomery next Friday because of the presentation at the Grand theatre of the stupendous spectacle, "The Birth of a Nation." Announcement to this efect was made by George P. Wright, commercial agent, Thursday afternoon.

The special train will originate on the Eufaula and Ozark division, at Clayton, and will touch Eufaula and Union Springs en route to Montgemery, operating as the second section of the regular train. The special will reach Montgomery at 11.10 o'clock next Friday morning, ten minutes after the scheduled arival of the regular train.

It will leave on the return trip after the afternoon performance of "The Birth of a Nation," departing at 5:50 o'clock in the evening. The regular train leaves at 4:40 o'clock, which was deemed too early to accommodate out of town people attending the big speclacle.

It is understood the management of the "Birth of a Nation" and of the Grand theatre will co-operate with the Central of Georgia railway for this occasion by starting the pictu performance fifteen or twenty minu earlier than is usually done.

Race Problem—1916

Moving Pictures

THE KLU KLUX ARE STILL DOING BUSINESS.

Journal & Guide 11-4-16

Here is some news that ought to interest our white friends who love to refer to the "White Caps" or "Klu Klux" in complimentary terms:

"Jackson, N. C., Oct. 19.

"Last night about 12 o'clock while it was raining hard so that bloodhounds could not trail them, some persons burned a tenant house and barn, one-fourth of a mile a part, on John E. Moore's farm about a mile and a half from town on the Rich Square road and cut his new wire fence between every post and posted a notice to a fence post which read as follows:

"This is the second time you have been warned. Next time it will be you John Moore.

WHITE CAPS.

"Mr. Moore's farm on which the houses stood is in Jackson township which has a stock law. Some time ago he impounded some stock which greatly incensed some of the free-rangers."

This is the clan to whom the Rev. Thomas Dixon, preacher-dramatist, is now planning to erect a monument upon Southern soil, and the same heroic clan that was vociferously cheered all over the country when exhibited in the notorious "Birth of a Nation" photo-play.

BUFFALO FIGHTS BIRTH OF NATION.

2/5/16.

Citizens and Pastors, Assisted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Meet City Council.

Chicago Defender

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Strong protest against permitting the "Birth of a Nation" film show to be put on in Buffalo was voiced to the council yesterday by a delegation from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Philip L. Frick, pastor of the Delaware Avenue Methodist Church, and E. C. Fellows, secretary of the Church Federation, spoke against the production.

The council adopted a resolution by Mr. Hill directing arrangements whereby the board could view the film privately before an attempt is made to show it at the Star Theater. Mr. Fellowes declared that parts of the film were indecent and that the reproduction had been barred from the state of Ohio. In justice to the 2,000 race people of Buffalo it should not be permitted, he said. "The film appeals to what is basest in human nature," said Dr. Frick, wherever it is shown it gives rise to race antagonism."

DEC 4 1915

NEGROES PROTEST

Against Exhibition of "Birth of a Nation"—Lynching of Buckner Condemned.

The Times Special Service.

Henderson, Ky., Dec. 4.—Protesting against mob violence an open mass meeting of colored people was held last night. Strong resolutions were adopted condemning the mob that lynched Ellis Buckner, a negro, last Sunday morning.

The resolutions also set forth that the moving picture the "Birth of a Nation" should not be shown in the city. A delegation of leading colored citizens have requested Mayor Johnson to prohibit the picture, which is booked to be shown here next week. Mayor Johnson has refused their request.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Philadelphia, Pa.

NEGROES WIN IN FILM FIGHT

Prohibition of "Birth of Nation" in Chester Upheld by Court

MEDIA, Pa., Aug. 5.—Colored residents of Chester won the second skirmish in the fight to prevent the production of "The Birth of a Nation" in Chester today, when Judge Johnson refused to issue a preliminary injunction restraining Mayor W. S. McDowell and the Chester police from interfering with the play. For three weeks the Washburn Theater has been advertising the play, and on Thursday Mayor McDowell issued an order forbidding the production, on the ground that it might create disorder in Chester, which has 10,000 blacks.

Judge Johnson refused the preliminary injunction asked by the theater, declaring that the courts cannot assume that the police are mistaken in thinking that the play will create disorder. It is asking the court to say that the fears of the police are groundless. Judge Johnson's decision is the first of the kind made in this State.

"Birth of a Nation" Coming Next Week To Atlanta Theater

The return of "The Birth of a Nation" to the Atlanta theater next week will recall to the minds of Atlanta play-goers the scenes of crowding and confusion which attended its three weeks' engagement at the same play-house last season. Hundreds were turned away at the final performances.

This will be the last appearance of the original D. W. Griffith production of "The Birth of a Nation" in this city and the management of the Atlanta urges patrons to obtain seats well in advance, thus helping to minimize the congestion. Inquiries already received at the box office indicate that the same audiences that witnessed the spectacle last season will again be in evidence and it might be added that this same eagerness to "see it again" has characterized return engagements everywhere. In many cities the return engagements have attracted heavier attendance than the first engagements.

The same symphony orchestra of thirty that thrilled last season's audiences is still carried, together with a carload of electrical and stage equipment. Seats for all performances will be placed on sale Friday morning at the box office.

OHIO BARS PHOTO PLAY.

11—9—16

State Supreme Court Decides Against "Birth of a Nation."

Columbus, O.—The Ohio supreme court recently upheld the state movie censors in rejecting "The Birth of a Nation" film from the state. The court dismissed the appeal of the Epoch Producing Company, producers of the film, on the ground that the Ohio statutes do not provide any manner or method for bringing into the record the censored film.

It will be remembered that the successful fight against this photoplay and the other one, "The Nigger," was led early in 1915 by the Hon. Harry C. Smith of Cleveland, editor of the Gazette and father of Ohio's civil rights and anti-lynching laws, which he introduced when a member of the Ohio legislation in 1894 and 1896, respectively.

TIMES

New York City

SEP 13

PANAMA NEGROES PROTEST.

Held Mass Meeting to Prevent Production of "The Birth of a Nation."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Sept. 12.—The negro population of this city is up in arms over the proposed presentation of the film, "The Birth of a Nation," at a local theatre. The protest took the form of a big mass meeting to appeal to the local Governor to stop the play.

Meanwhile the zone clubhouses which are giving the play anticipated matters by cancelling the date in this city. The appeal to Governor Goethals to prevent the production in the zone so far has been without result.

FIGHT BIRTH OF NATION IN CANADA

The Guardian 4/28/16

AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO OPERA HOUSE AT ST. JOHN, N. B.—MANAGER McKAY AND STAGE MANAGER STACKHOUSE HAD EXCITING EXPERIENCE—2 COLORED DETECTED AT 3 A. M.

St. John, N. B., April 22, 1916.—The alertness of manager W. C. McKay of the Opera House, and Joseph Stackhouse, the stage manager, also the quick and efficient manner in which the police responded to a hurry call, perhaps the theatre from destruction early yesterday morning.

During this week the picture play, "The Birth of a Nation," is being produced in the Opera House despite the protests of a number of Colored residents, and while it is known that damage has been done to a theatre in the United States as a result of showing the picture, it was not believed by Manager McKay that the Opera House would be in any danger.

THE CLANSMAN STOPPED

The Freeman and Ledger

Grand Army And Negroes Get Together and Drive It Out of Town.

New York Age 5—16

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Colored citizens of this community are rejoicing that the protest framed by Dr. E. D. W. Jones in connection with a similar protest from the Grand Army of the Republic won, and The Clansman was stopped by the chief of police. Every Negro church in the city, political and social organization was enlisted, and they all acted in such perfect harmony that the result was assured at the first meeting with the board of supervisors. Counsellor Oscar Hudson and Attorney Grasty were untiring in their efforts to run the infamous picture out of town. It is so like the spirit of the 60's that we hereto append the protest of the Grand Army which was first read by Adjutant Roberts in the Zion Church.

PITIFULLY AMUSING.

"The Birth of a Nation," vicious photoplay, has returned to Detroit, Los Angeles and Portland "for another long run," it is announced. Many cities and towns of the country, north and south, and two states, Ohio and Kansas, have barred the miserable film. In Chicago, however, it runs right along, and has for many months, under the protecting wing of a TEMPORARY injunction which our people of that city "refuse to as much as raise a hand" against, and Chicago has three or four race papers and many prominent members of the race. What do you think of it? The Chicago Defender's course in the matter, to date, has been pitifully amusing, to say the least..

Because The Bee took the position it did last week, it was charged in one of the Bull Moose meetings that it had turned over to the democrats. These same helpless agitators have not only attempted to be democrats, but many of them joined the democratic party in the hope of getting an office, but they failed

"BIRTH OF A NATION" LOSES BATTLE

Columbus, O., July 7.—Due to the matchless argument of the state's attorney general, E. C. Turner, the suit brought by the "Birth of a Nation" films to compel the state board of censors to give the film company a permit to show in Ohio, was dismissed by the state supreme court. The people in Onio are greatly indebted to Attorney General Turner for the fight he made, which finally, and for all time, bars the "Birth of a Nation" films from Ohio.

CIVIC LEAGUE AGAINST "BIRTH OF NATION."

The Freeman

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 9. 1916.

The Negro Civic League of Lansing did all in its power to prevent the showing of the "Birth of a Nation" here in this city. They were successful, however, in having an ordinance passed which provided for a board of censors, but who, like the censor boards of so many cities, could see no harm in such a damnable play. The censor board cut out two reels, which was all they thought objectionable. It was played only three days in our city. As you will see from the inclosed clipping, we visited the governor, and he said if it was within his power he would bar the play from the entire state of Michigan.

E. D. WILLIS,
Publiciay Manager.